

U.S. Reclaims Economic Self-Confidence From Japan

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As American industry continues its surprisingly strong expansion, the Japanese are more pessimistic that their country will dominate the world economy in the next century and Americans are more confident than at any time in years that they can meet Japanese competition.

In a poll conducted this month in both countries by The New York Times, CBS News and Tokyo Broadcasting System, only 25 percent of Japanese said they thought their country would be the premier economic power over the long term. Just three years ago, when Japanese newspapers and airwaves were filled with predictions of America's decline, 53

percent expected Japan to emerge as the most important economic superpower.

Now, the survey shows, there is far more awareness in Japan about the economic rise of China, traditionally Japan's biggest competitor for influence in Asia, than there is among Americans. A quarter of all Japanese identified China as the coming dominant economy in the world, in the United States, only 11 percent said a third country would emerge as the biggest economic power, though they were not specifically asked about China.

The survey of 1,337 Japanese and 1,147 Americans showed a marked improvement in the sour view each country took of the other only 18 months ago, with more Japanese and Americans describing

relations between their two countries as "friendly." But the poll also indicated a growing suspicion on the part of Japanese citizens that the United States is no longer a reliable military ally.

For the first time since 1990, when the question was first asked, less than 50 percent of Japanese expressed confidence that Washington was an ally they could depend upon. And for the first time, a majority of Japanese said that Japan should consider amending the section of their American-written constitution that has prevented the country from creating a fully capable military force, able to project power beyond its own shores or send troops overseas.

"This is a dramatic change from the past," said Richard Samuels, a political scientist at the Massa-

chusetts Institute of Technology and the author of a recent study of Japan's postwar military policy. "Fifteen years ago, you could not talk about a change in the constitution," he said. "Now Japanese politicians and the media have really transformed public opinion to prepare Japan for the worst case — what happens if the Americans cannot be depended upon for their defense."

Americans were also less confident they could rely on Japan as an ally. A total of 67 percent said they could count on Japan in 1990, but in the latest poll the figure fell to 53 percent. Japanese also showed growing comfort with taking a larger role in international affairs 50 years after the end of World

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Russia Plans To Invade Rebel Capital, General Says

But He Assures Action In Grozny Will Not Be A 'Classical' Storming

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As Russian and Chechen forces battled fiercely for control of the outskirts of Grozny, Russia's minister of defense, General Pavel S. Grachev, said Thursday that his troops planned to advance deep into the besieged Chechen capital.

General Grachev is the first Russian official to say that Russian troops would be ordered to invade the city, rather than blockade it.

But, in keeping with President Boris N. Yeltsin's promise to spare civilians and limit Russian casualties, the defense minister said at the Russian command post in Mordok that Russia would not storm the city "in the classical sense."

Instead, he said, "the movement inside the city will continue in order to confiscate arms and liquidate criminal groups."

Widespread opposition to Mr. Yeltsin's invasion is mounting, although there were signs in Grozny on Thursday that Russian bomber pilots were trying to destroy only strategic or military targets. They succeeded in blowing up one of Chechnya's major oil refineries, which is southwest of the city.

Kremlin officials seem intent on seizing Grozny as soon as possible. The newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta published a confidential report Thursday in which General Grachev laid out a plan for seizing the city on Jan. 15. The paper said the report was delivered by the general at a meeting of the National Security Council on Dec. 21.

"Assault groups are to be formed by Jan. 5," General Grachev is reported to have informed Mr. Yeltsin's top security advisers.

Apparently referring to widely reported incidents of field commanders refusing to fire on civilians, he explained that the advance on Grozny was delayed because Russian troops "did not use arms to ensure rapid advance when local civilians blocked the actions of the Russian Army units."

General Grachev also reportedly warned privately of something that Russian officials have denied publicly: that the defiant Chechen leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, "enjoys broad support among the Chechen population."

The news service Interfax reported Thursday night that Mr. Dudayev had sent a telegram to Mr. Yeltsin saying that he was ready to start talks with the Russian team "without preconditions."

Mr. Dudayev has repeatedly alternated vows to fight on to the last man with assurances that he welcomes peace negotiations with Moscow — only to then raise the precondition that Russian troops leave Chechnya.

Peace talks have so far been blocked by the fact that the Chechen rebels insist that Russian troops first withdraw from Chechnya, while Moscow demands that the Chechens first disarm.

General Boris Gromov, a hero of the Afghan war and deputy minister of defense, is the most senior Russian officer to

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Despite Signs Of Renewal In Rwanda, Danger Lurks

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — Signs that life is returning to normal can be found everywhere in Rwanda. A roaring crowd fills a Kigali stadium for a Sunday afternoon soccer match. The cement factory in the southwest is operating again. Children play in dirt schoolyards. Day laborers in their green aprons pick tea on vast estates. And the carols of worshippers pour forth in a packed church where scores were massacred in April.

But in the six months since the end of a civil war that surpassed the unthinkable — hundreds of thousands of people were slaughtered and then hundreds of thousands fled — such signs mask two crucial unresolved problems that threaten to pitch this country into another cauldron of violence.

They are refugees and justice — too many of the former, too little of the latter. Real stability within Rwanda remains elusive, indeed impossible, while more than 1 million Rwandans are still in exile in neighboring African countries. But the refugees will not return until they know they can get their house or plot of land back, until revenge killing and arbitrary imprisonment stop.

And that will not happen, Rwandans and UN officials agree, until there is a judicial system that punishes those responsible for the massacres.

For Rwanda's leaders, recreating a homeland is an intimidating task, one made harder by the lack of international aid — most of which has gone thus far to help the refugees, not to rebuild a nation. It is also a test of their political strength and skill as they seek to re-establish trust in the face of new ethnic friction and the shadow of the former government and its military, now in exile with the refugees.

Few countries have suffered the destruction Rwanda has. The burial loss is incomprehensible — at least half a million of the Tutsi minority killed — men, women and children shot, stoned, hacked up with machetes by Hutu militiamen and soldiers.

There may be no administrative building in this country that still has its roof and windows. Offices were systematically looted, or simply vandalized, by officials of the former government before they fled.

What unleashed this mayhem? It was not simply an eruption of long-simmering

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CO-PILOT BURIED — The casket of David Hilemon on its way to graveside in Gig Harbor, Washington, as talks with North Korea continued. Page 8.

Finance Chief Out as Mexico Tries to Slow Peso Flow

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Finance Minister Jaime Serra Puche resigned Thursday amid a growing political crisis over his handling of a peso devaluation that has caused the currency to lose 40 percent of its value against the dollar over the past 10 days.

President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, moving to ease tensions among angry international investors and lure back a

reported \$8 billion that has been withdrawn from Mexico this month, announced Mr. Serra Puche's resignation in a nationally broadcast speech delayed until the close of U.S. and Mexican stock markets.

Mr. Zedillo took the action under intense international pressure to avert a looming inflationary and cash-flow crisis caused by the devaluation, combined with domestic calls for him to halt a growing peasant uprising in southern Chiapas,

Officials say he also will announce an "emergency economic program" on Monday that will include revenue-raising and price-stabilization measures along with a plan to cut the federal budget by as much as 10 percent.

Mr. Zedillo said that he had accepted the resignation "in order to harmonize, integrate and execute the emergency economic program with credibility and effectiveness," in a tacit acknowledgment that Mr. Serra Puche had lost the confidence of

the international investment community. The announcement followed meetings here Thursday and Wednesday between Mr. Serra Puche and a team of International Monetary Fund advisers.

He will be replaced by communications and transport secretary Guillermo Ortiz Martínez, who until Mr. Zedillo's Dec. 1 inauguration had served as second-in-command of the Finance Ministry under

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CIA: Looking for a Mission Under Heavy Criticism, Agency Seeks A Director, and a Post-Cold War Role

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With his resignation as director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr. leaves an agency under siege and still trying to articulate a new mission for the post-Cold War era.

Not since the 1970s has the CIA come under such sustained and varied criticism, both for its narrow vision and inbred cul-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ture. And not since those days of congressional inquiries and revelations of coups, plots and assassinations has the agency appeared to have so few friends in the Washington establishment.

While the agency's defenders insist that many of the criticisms are unfair and that the Aldrich Hazen Ames spy case is not a metaphor for widespread incompetence, even former CIA directors are calling for radical changes. Just this year, Congress set up a bipartisan commission to set a course for the agency.

A new director may well repair the agency's strained relations with the White House, Congress and the FBI. But the ultimate task confronting Mr. Woolsey's successor — defining a role for the intelligence agencies in the 21st century and selling it to the public — will prove far harder to accomplish and will require action by the White House as well as the CIA.

"This is the moment where the china has to be broken and every conventional assumption has to be challenged," a senior administration official said. "The message is: If you are not producing unique information unavailable by other means, you do not get the dollar."

Over the past four years, the intelligence agency has notched up some notable successes, accurately forecasting in 1990 the breakup of Yugoslavia and the resulting civil war.

But its record in other areas is mixed. The agency raised the alarm about the threat of North Korea's nuclear program. But its analysts took a decidedly skeptical view of prospects for negotiating a settlement, though talks did eventually bear fruit.

The agency correctly pointed out the growing instability in Somalia, but overstated the resistance American forces would encounter in restoring President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in Haiti. And the agency's analysts were criticized for passing on to Congress unsubstantiated

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Kiosk

Clinton Says He'll Pursue Re-election

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite severe Democratic setbacks in the November elections, President Bill Clinton said Thursday that he would seek re-election in 1996 and was not bothered by the prospect of facing a challenge for the Democratic nomination.

"I don't know" if there will be a Democratic challenger, he said, "and I'm not worried about it." The president made his remarks in an Oval Office interview.

"I intend to seek re-election," Mr. Clinton said, "but that is not uppermost in my mind."

U.S. and North Korea Set Pilot's Release

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and North Korea have reached an agreement to free the U.S. Army pilot held for 12 days after his helicopter went down over the Communist nation, an administration official said. The official said Chief Warrant Officer Bobby Hall was to be released by 9 P.M. Thursday, Washington time. As part of the agreement, the United States will "just express regret" and work to prevent similar incidents in the future, the official said.

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AFTER THE QUAKE — A woman in northern Japan making her way Thursday on a road damaged by Wednesday's earthquake.

Dow Jones	Down 6.06	3833.43
Trib Index	Down 0.53%	112.71
The Dollar	1.5528	1.545
DM	1.5599	1.567
Pound	99.95	99.25
Yen	5.3515	5.337

The Shifting EU Leadership It's France's Turn to Assume the Helm, But Germany Has Laid Out the Course

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — As Germany prepares to hand over the European Union presidency to France, an event that once was expected to symbolize joint Franco-German leadership instead underlines Bonn's growing dominance at a time of French indecision over European policy, officials and analysts say.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has used Germany's economic and political power over the past year to shape the Union's course for years to come.

Even before its six-month presidency began, Bonn's diplomacy sealed accords that will allow Sweden, Finland and Austria to enter the Union on Jan. 1. And under German stewardship this fall, the Union set a strategy for letting as many as 10 East European states into the club beginning around the turn of the century.

"Germany is clearly increasingly getting what it wants," said Stanley Crossack, director of the Belmont European Policy Center in Brussels.

France, meanwhile, is finding it hard to decide what it wants in a Union that is growing rapidly beyond its control. The most striking feature of its EU presidency, which begins Sunday, is a six-week halt to EU ministerial meetings around France's two-stage presidential election in late April and early May.

That highly unusual scheduling gap has fanned fears in other capitals that European business may be held hostage to domestic French politics and raised doubts about

whether Paris will live up to some key commitments.

Those include the scheduled March 26 lifting of border controls with eight other EU countries, a step that could clash with tighter French security following last week's hijacking of an Air France jet by Islamic extremists in Algeria, and the start-up by June of Europol to fight international crime, which Paris has blocked until now.

French officials say the election will not be an obstacle and point out that Germany held a national ballot in the middle of its presidency. But Bonn managed to chair a foreign ministers' meeting that settled the Union's strategy toward Eastern Europe just 12 days before its October election.

There is "some confusion" inside the government and among the opposition about whether France should adopt a more nationalistic stance or pursue deeper EU integration, said Robert Toulmon, head of the French Association for European Union Studies in Paris.

That confusion is more likely to persist now that Jacques Delors, the outgoing president of the European Commission, has decided not to run for the French presidency, which could have turned the election into a referendum on Europe, Mr. Toulmon said.

The remaining front-runners, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, have sounded more skeptical about greater power-sharing with

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U.S. Accuses the Serbs of More Atrocities

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has accused Bosnian Serb forces of a new round of atrocities and announced that the United States has contributed \$13 million in cash and services to the war-crimes tribunal in The Hague established by the United Nations.

Accusing the Serbian militias of rape, robbery, subjecting non-Serbs to forced marches and forcing prisoners into labor camps, the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said Wednesday: "These crimes did not arise spontaneously or by happenstance. Unless those responsible are held accountable, there can be no lasting peace and reconciliation in Bosnia."

The establishment of an international tribunal to gather and publicize evidence against alleged war criminals has long been a cornerstone of U.S. policy.

Largely at U.S. insistence, the UN Security Council created the tribunal, the first international attempt to prosecute individuals for wartime atrocities since the trials in Germany and Japan after World War II. The chief prosecutor, Richard Goldstone of South Africa, recently obtained his first indictment and is actively pursuing others, U.S. officials said.

The tribunal does not have custody of any suspects and may never have custody, an administration official acknowledged. But the purpose of the indictment exercise is to get the names and the deeds into the historical record to show participants in future conflicts that the international community will not accept such conduct.

Citing UN estimates, Mr. McCurry said Bosnian Serb forces "have expelled, killed or imprisoned over 90 percent of the 1,730,000 non-Serbs who,

before the war, lived throughout the territory now held by the Bosnian Serbs."

He said "the latest round in this campaign of ethnic cleansing, begun last summer, has accelerated in recent months," especially in the communities of Bijeljina in the northeast, Banja Luka in the northwest, and Rogatica, near the Gorazde enclave.

"Brutal and heinous methods have been employed to force the Muslim population out of their homes," Mr. McCurry's statement said. "There have been numerous incidents of Bosnian Serbs bursting into Muslim homes at night to evict, rob, and rape the residents."

"Women, children and elderly people have been forced to flee during such evictions, regardless of their health or physical condition," he continued. "Men of military age have been taken prisoner and made to perform forced labor in detention camps and on the front lines."

2 French Tankers Refuse to Dock at Ports in Algeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The crews of two French fuel tankers sailing to Algeria refused to put into port Thursday because of concerns about security and both vessels turned back to France, maritime sources said.

The crews of the Tellier, bound for Skikda, and the Descartes, headed for Arzew, voted not to dock in Algeria.

"We agree with the crews that we would like to see the government explain to us what security measures are being taken," said a spokesman for Compagnie Générale Maritime, owners of the Tellier. The ship has a crew of 29.

France has banned its airlines and shipping firms from taking passengers to Algeria until new security guidelines are in place following the hijacking of an Air France jet by Islamic fundamentalists in Algiers.

The authorities initially also banned freight shipments to Algeria by French air and sea carriers but the ban was lifted after 24 hours.

In London, the War Risks Rating Committee, a panel of insurers, was considering putting Algeria on a list of countries with risks that could raise premiums for shipments to the country. A decision was expected early next year.

French police commandos freed the airliner's passengers on Monday and killed all four

Algerian guerrillas in a raid on the plane at Marseille airport. The guerrillas had killed three of the passengers.

France is a major trading partner of Algeria, a former French colony, and up to 2 million people of Algerian origin live in France. Hundreds of people are trapped in crowded waiting rooms in Marseille waiting for ships across the Mediterranean.

French authorities on Thursday identified another of the four hijackers. He was identified as Makhlouf Benguetat, a 25-year-old born in El Harrach, Algeria, a source said, adding that Algerian officials had identified him through fingerprints.

According to Algerian authorities, Mr. Benguetat was not a previously known member of the Armed Islamic Group, the hard-line organization responsible for the Airbus hijacking, the French source said.

On Monday, the Algerian interior minister named the head of the four-man hijack team as Abdallah Yahia, who also operated in the El Harrach region of the former French colony.

Algerian security officials said Thursday that their troops had killed 61 armed Islamic fundamentalists in the past five days. On Nov. 5, security officials said 84 fundamentalist fighters had been killed in clashes with the army.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

54 Die as Jet Crashes In Storm in Turkey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Fifty-four people were killed Thursday when a Turkish Airlines plane crashed in a snowstorm while trying to land in eastern Turkey, officials said.

Turkish Airlines said the Boeing 737 airliner was carrying 69 passengers and 7 crew members on a flight from Ankara to the eastern city of Van when it crashed in a blizzard. All were believed to be Turkish.

Turkish television said the plane crashed after two attempts to land had been aborted.

"There are 53 dead and 23 injured—all the people aboard have now been accounted for," Murat Ozkan, Van's deputy governor, said by telephone.

Turkish television said later that one of the injured had died, bringing the death toll to 54.

Flights to Van are often canceled in winter because of bad weather and poor visibility, pi-

lots told the Anatolian News Agency.

Television pictures showed the aircraft ripped apart and lines of bodies half-buried in the snow. Rescue teams combed through the wreckage under faint flashlight beams.

The tail section of the airliner, where the survivors were said to have been seated, was intact.

Most of the passengers were members of the Turkish security forces based in the southeastern region, where the army is fighting Kurdish rebels.

Military personnel are under strict orders to avoid traveling by road in the region because Kurdish guerrillas often target passenger buses in search of security officials.

Mr. Ozkan said the aircraft had split into three pieces after hitting a hill about 10 kilometers (6 miles) from Van and 4 kilometers from the airport.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Observer Is Shot at Iraqi Border

KUWAIT (AFP) — A UN military observer was shot and wounded Thursday on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, the official Kuwaiti press agency, KUNA, reported.

Yivanov Danot, a 32-year-old Romanian, was hit in the thigh. The agency gave no further details, and members of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission were not immediately available for comment.

In August, a Bangladeshi soldier was shot and killed and two others were wounded on the Iraqi side of the demilitarized border zone. Iraq blamed smugglers for the incident.

China to Bar Influx Into Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AP) — A senior Chinese security official has guaranteed that China would prevent a mass influx of Chinese into Hong Kong after China regains sovereignty over the territory in 1997, Hong Kong press reports said Thursday.

According to the reports, the deputy minister of public security, Tian Qiyu, said China would begin a publicity campaign to make it clear that it would not be possible for Chinese to simply walk across the border to Hong Kong.

The reports said he made the remarks in Beijing to a Hong Kong legislator, Tam Yiu-chung, who is visiting China with a delegation from the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, a pro-Beijing party in this British colony.

Death Toll in U.K. Storms Rises to 9

LONDON (AFP) — The death toll from storms battering Britain rose to nine Thursday after 48 hours of torrential rains and high winds in some regions, rescue services said.

On the south coast of England, near Poole, a cyclist was killed after a gust of wind blew him off his bicycle, and near the northwestern city of Manchester a canoeist drowned in a river swelled by floods. Two people died near Oxford in road accidents caused by heavy downpours.

Five people died Wednesday in Northern Ireland when their motorboat capsized on a stormy lake.

Tamils Repelled in Sri Lanka Attack

COLOMBO (AFP) — Tamil rebels Thursday mounted an unsuccessful bid to overrun an army camp in eastern Sri Lanka, losing at least 11 men in an assault that dealt a further blow to government efforts to resume peace talks, officials said.

Dozens of heavily armed guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam attacked Thamparavil camp in the coastal district of Batticaloa, but troops repelled the predawn strike and inflicted heavy casualties, the spokesman said.

A military spokesman said that 11 bodies of guerrillas had been recovered, but their casualties were believed "to be much higher." The spokesman said seven government soldiers were wounded.

Liberia Truce Holding, Officials Say

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Military officials said Thursday that a cease-fire appeared to be holding across Liberia, despite aid workers' reports of fighting in the southeastern and central parts of the country.

Those battles appeared to have ended before the truce came into effect at the end of the day Wednesday, according to Brigadier General Gabriel Anyankpele, chief of the African peacekeeping force in Liberia. "Up to this afternoon it was holding," he said of the cease-fire, which is part of an accord signed last week by Liberian warlords.

As an incentive to rebels to disarm, the United Nations observer mission in Liberia has offered fighters almost six times as much money as during an earlier disarmament attempt in March. But there are concerns that the seven faction leaders will again squabble over the makeup of an interim government.

Arab Leaders Make an Appeal to Iraq

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP) — The leaders of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia ended two days of talks Thursday with criticism of Israel and appeals to Iraq to implement all UN resolutions related to the 1991 Gulf War.

The meeting was seen as a move to bring at least some measure of unity to an Arab world divided over making peace with Israel and by quarrels dragging on from the war. The statement on Iraq seemed to be a softening of the mainstream Arab position; some Arab leaders had hinted that Iraq would not be welcomed back as a partner until President Saddam Hussein was removed from power.

In a communique, Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Hafez Assad of Syria and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia stressed support for Syria's stand that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territory to achieve peace.

For the Record

Suspected Muslim extremists shot and killed three policemen Thursday in southern Egypt, a day after the police killed seven radicals in raids on their hideouts in the area. (AP)

Two double-decker buses collided Thursday in London, sending 14 people to a hospital. Rescuers had to free several people trapped in the buses after the accident, which occurred near Trafalgar Square. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

American and United Join Fare Cuts

HOUSTON (Combined Dispatches) — American Airlines and United Airlines said Thursday that they would match fare cuts offered by Continental Airlines.

Continental had said it would offer discounts of up to 40 percent on trips within the United States and abroad. Foreign destinations include Mexico, the Caribbean, London, Paris, Frankfurt and Madrid. Tickets will be sold until Jan. 13. The discounted fares will apply for travel between Jan. 5 and May 23, except on Florida routes, where the sale will be in effect only until Feb. 15.

United said it would match Continental's discounts for both domestic and international travel; American said it would match domestic discounts, but a spokesman said he did not yet know if the carrier would match the international discounts. (AP, Bloomberg)

A growing rat population and poor garbage collection have caused bubonic plague to spread through Peru, where more than 1,000 cases were reported this year with at least 33 deaths, the Health Ministry said. (AP)

Sabena said Thursday it would operate three daily services between Brussels and Paris-Orly starting Jan. 15. (AFX)

The German railroad Deutsche Bahn said prices would be raised Feb. 1. In Western Germany, they will increase 1 pfennig to 25 pfennig (16 cents) per kilometer, and in the East, they will go up 3.2 pfennig to 20 per kilometer. (Knight-Ridder)

Belgian truck drivers held up traffic Thursday in several southern Belgian cities, including Mons and Liège, as their weeklong protest over a highway tax continued. (Reuters)

China Clears Regulations on Treatment of Prisoners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's top legislative body on Thursday approved the country's first law governing the running of its prison system, which human rights groups assert is notorious for torture, forced labor and other forms of inmate abuse.

The National People's Congress passed the law, part of the government's attempt to rein in rising crime, at a standing committee session that closed Thursday, the Xinhua news agency reported. It takes effect immediately.

While the full text of the law has yet to be published, Xinhua said it set "explicit standards" for the police in charge of prison affairs and "rigorously prohibits mistreatment and forced confessions."

The new law also is intended to protect "prisoners' legitimate rights to safety, property, defense, appeal and accusation," Xinhua said.

The main aim of the seven-chapter law is to "correctly mete out penalties, punish and reform criminals, and prevent and reduce crimes," the agency said.

Prisoners should be required to work as part of their rehabilitation but also should enjoy education opportunities, the report said.

"Chinese prisons should adhere to the principle of combining punishment with rehabilitation, and education with labor," it added.

The Xinhua statement did not spell out what kind of labor prisoners should be required to

perform. Reports that prisoners work long hours making products for export have become a human-rights concern in the West in recent years.

The law also allows for criminal or disciplinary sanctions to be taken against prison police found guilty of such "improper practices" as releasing prisoners without authorization.

The official media has recently highlighted several cases of prison employees accepting bribes to release inmates who have yet to serve their full sentences.

The news agency earlier had reported that a draft version of the bill ready for passage also banned the police from extorting money or forcing confes-

sions from prisoners or withholding their property or mistreating them in other ways.

The law follows regulations guaranteeing prisoners' rights circulated internally by the Ministry of Public Security in 1982, said Robin Munro of Human Rights Watch/Asia in New York. (AFP, AP)

Beijing Denies It Is Developing Jet With Israel

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China denied Thursday that it was building a fighter plane with Israel based on U.S. design and technology.

"There is no such thing," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "The Los Angeles Times report is groundless."

The Los Angeles Times, in an article carried in Thursday's International Herald Tribune, reported that China and Israel had already produced a prototype for the Lavi fighter plane, and that production could start soon at a plant in Cheongju, capital of southwest China's Sichuan Province.

The report was based on information from U.S. government experts on the Chinese military. It said the plane was comparable to an American F-16 and would include extensive U.S. technology.

But the report also quoted a vice president of Israeli Aircraft Industries International and an official at the Israeli Embassy in Washington as denying that they were transferring U.S. technology to China.

(Reuters, AFP)

Bangladesh Chief Offers Foes a Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The prime minister offered Thursday to resign just before elections in 1996 to break a political deadlock that has brought strikes and a mass resignation from Parliament by the opposition.

Khalida Zia said her government would step down 30 days before elections due in early 1996 to meet an opposition demand for a caretaker administration to ensure fair elections.

She said power would be handed over to President Abdur Rahman Biswas, who belongs to her governing Bangladesh Nationalist Party. He

would head an interim government.

She appealed to opponents who resigned from Parliament on Wednesday to return, saying: "I believe the opposition will realize what they have done was wrong and harmful to the country."

But opponents responded by calling for Begum Zia, who came to power in 1991, to resign immediately to make way for elections.

An eight-hour strike on Thursday virtually shut down the country, stopping transportation and disrupting trade and commerce. The opposition has

staged 37 days of general strikes in the impoverished country since 1991 aimed at ousting the prime minister.

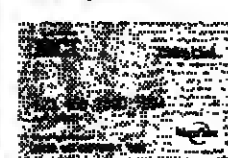
The opposition had said that it was prepared to let Begum Zia rule until three months before the elections in 1996 and that she should then make way for a caretaker government. But on Thursday opponents called for her immediate departure.

The main opposition leader, Hasina Wazed of the Awami League, told a news conference that she now wanted the president to dissolve Parliament immediately to prepare for early elections. (Reuters, AFP)

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Bolivia	000-002	Greece	000-002	Latvia	191-00-19	Russia	000-15912	Uruguay	000-15912
Brazil	000-002	Hungary	000-002	Lebanon	0130-0012	Saudi Arabia	000-15912	U.S.	000-15912
Canada	1-800-555-5000	India	000-002	Lithuania	000-002	Senegal	000-15912	U.S. (Long Distance)	000-15912
Cayman Islands	000-002	Indonesia	000-002	Malaysia	000-002	Sierra Leone	000-15912	U.S. (Local)	000-15912
Chile	000-002	Japan	000-002	Mexico	000-002	Slovak Republic	000-15912	U.S. (Mobile)	000-15912
Colombia	000-002	Netherlands	000-002	Nicaragua	000-15912	Slovenia	000-15912	U.S. (Payphone)	000-15912
Costa Rica	000-002	Norway	1800-55-1001	Paraguay	000-15912	Sri Lanka	000-15912	U.S. (Public)	000-15912
Cuba	000-002	Poland	172-1022	Peru	177-150-2727	Tanzania	000-15912	U.S. (Taxi)	000-15912
Czech Republic	000-002	Portugal	001-800-751-0222	Romania	000-15912	Togo	000-15912	U.S. (Vending)	000-15912
		Russia	000-15912	Saudi Arabia	000-15912	Tunisia	000-15912	U.S. (Wholesale)	000-15912
		Sweden	000-15912	Senegal	000-15912	Turkey	000-15912	U.S. (Wholesale)	000-15912
		Switzerland	166-0222	Sierra Leone	000-15912	Uganda	000-15912	U.S. (Wholesale)	000-15912
		Taiwan	000-15912	Slovak Republic	000-15912	Ukraine	000-15912	U.S. (Wholesale)	000-15912
		Trinidad & Tobago	000-15912	Slovenia	000-15912	Uzbekistan	000-15912	U.S. (Wholesale)	000-15912
		Turkey	000-15912	Sri Lanka	000-15912	Venezuela	000-15912	U.S. (Wholesale)	000-15912
		Uruguay	000-15912	Tanzania	000-15912			U.S. (Wholesale)	000-15912
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THE AMERICAS

Republicans Seek Child Disability Shift

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans are drafting legislation that would abolish federal cash payments for \$47,000 poor children who are severely disabled. They would replace the payments with vouchers that could be spent on a more limited program of medical care.

The lawmakers said the proposal was part of the Republicans' overall effort to redesign the nation's welfare system and control costs. It would fundamentally alter the program, Supplemental Security Income for children, which provides cash grants of up to \$446 a month for children with chronic illnesses and disabilities like mental retardation, cerebral palsy and spina bifida.

Administration officials said Wednesday that they were willing to consider the Republican proposal and would be interested in making changes in the program as long as those changes helped disabled children become productive, working members of society.

Republicans express many concerns about the current program. They note that the number of children receiving disability benefits has soared, to \$47,000 this year from 296,000 in 1989, and that the annual cost has tripled, to \$4.4 billion. They contend that benefits are paid to children with common behavior problems and that some parents coach children to fake disabilities.

But advocacy groups and parents of disabled children say the program enables them to cope with the extraordinary costs

of caring for these children at home. They say, too, that many items and services purchased under the program would not be covered by the proposed vouchers, which could only be used for medical expenses and equipment.

Under current law, Supplemental Security Income payments may be used for food, shelter, clothing and a wide range of medical and social services.

For example, the money can be used to hire specially trained child-care workers or to purchase diapers so an incontinent child can attend school. Parents are supposed to report annually how the money is used.

The parents say the program is economical because it is far more expensive to care for disabled children in institutions rather than at home. They say abuses have been exaggerated.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton Lawyers Aim to Delay Depositions

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's lawyers said Thursday that they were happy with a U.S. District Court decision to postpone a sexual harassment trial until the president has left office but that they probably would appeal one aspect to prevent pretrial fact-finding.

Mr. Clinton's lawyers had sought at least to delay the lawsuit brought by Paula Corbin Jones, saying a trial would interfere with his ability to carry out the duties of the presidency. Ms. Jones says that Mr. Clinton propositioned her in a Little Rock hotel room in May 1991 when he was governor of Arkansas and she was a state employee.

In her ruling Wednesday, Judge Susan Webber Wright said that the parties to the lawsuit could go ahead with pretrial "discovery" work, including questioning the president.

Ms. Jones's lawyers responded by saying they would soon begin an "exhaustive" program of taking depositions from Mr. Clinton and other witnesses. This is exactly what the president's lawyers hope to avoid. (Reuters)

Surviving House Liberals Not So Liberal

WASHINGTON — Because so many moderate Democratic members of the House of Representatives were wiped out in the Republicans' midterm election deluge last month, most political analysts have assumed that the Democratic contingent in the new 104th Congress would be not only smaller — by about 50 seats — but also more liberal.

Not so, according to Americans for Democratic Action, which bills itself as "the nation's premier liberal organization." Its average rating for Democrats in the 103rd Congress, based on whether they voted the way the group wanted them to on 20 key bills, was 75 percent in the first session and 70 percent in the second. But the average score for the 197 returning members is only 68 percent. (LAT)

Maryland Loser Takes Outcome to Court

WASHINGTON — With three weeks until the scheduled inauguration of Parris N. Glendening as Maryland's next governor, the Republican he defeated, Ellen R. Sauerbrey, is doing what she can to keep him from being sworn in.

Saying that voter fraud and technical irregularities were responsible for her losing to the Democrat by 5,993 votes, Mrs. Sauerbrey has sued Mr. Glendening, his running mate, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, and state election officials. She is asking the state court to either declare her the winner or order a new election.

A trial is scheduled for Jan. 9.

Mrs. Sauerbrey said that an investigation by her campaign organization had "brought into serious question" the legality of more than 11,000 ballots — out of more than 1.4 million cast — including 4,774 that she contended were cast in the name of people in prison on Election Day.

A lawyer for Mr. Glendening said his client would ask the court to dismiss the suit or rule against it outright. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Raymond Smock, a University of Maryland professor and official historian of the House of Representatives, after the Republican leadership decided to abolish his office: "I am very disappointed that the Republican transition team has seen fit to end our 11 years of service to the House, the public and the press. Preserving the history of the House of Representatives is not a luxury; it is an important and necessary component of the information the public needs to understand this vital institution." (AP)

Fellow Inmates Win Some Simpson Perks

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block, moving to counter the perception that O. J. Simpson is getting special treatment in jail, said that the football hero's case had prompted the department to liberalize its rules to allow hot meals for other inmates in long court trials.

Mr. Block also revealed that Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito, in a court order delivered late last week, has moved to curb what has been a persistent point of contention between the sheriff's office and Mr. Simpson's defense team — unlimited visitation privileges for friends and family members of the former athlete who are included on a list of 52 "material witnesses" in his double homicide case.

The list is the longest in recent memory, and Mr. Block has contended it is part of a defense plan to circumvent jail policy by allowing visits in the attorney's room at hours not available to other inmates.

Judge Ito's recent order cuts back Mr. Simpson's private visits on weekends, the sheriff said.

Mr. Block repeated his contention that "alleged special treatment" for Mr. Simpson was intended to facilitate operations at the jail.

"I think it's very important that everyone understands that an individual's status outside of the jail does not entitle them to any special treatment when they become a resident inside the jail," the sheriff said.

"If you come from a mansion in Brentwood, living in a 7-by-9-foot cell I imagine would be horrendous," he added.

Mr. Block said Mr. Simpson's stay at the jail had prompted some recent changes in policy, giving other inmates privileges that Mr. Simpson's attorneys needed a court order to obtain.

In one Simpson-inspired change, Mr. Block said, all prisoners involved in a trial for three weeks or longer are now entitled to a warm meal when they return to their cells too late for dinner.



A gardener trimming the hedge at Mr. King's birthplace, part of a memorial site and now the center of a dispute.

Rift Over King Memorial Simmers On

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The tomb and birthplace of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the most popular tourist attraction in Atlanta, may be visible only from a distance if a long-running feud between the National Park Service and the King family is not resolved.

After a 14-year partnership designed to share Mr. King's legacy through guided tours, the family has ordered the Park Service off the property, and has no plan of its own, so far, to give guided tours.

"You are to remove all Park Service personnel and property by the close of business Dec. 28, 1994," wrote Sonny Walker, executive director of the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change, in a letter to the Park Service.

Under these arrangements, people who want to see one of the shrines to the civil rights movement can still walk with park rangers past the King birthplace and tomb on historic Auburn Avenue, but they will not be allowed into the house or tomb area.

The ultimatum is the latest development in a dispute over the Park Service's plan to build an \$11.8 million visitors' center in honor of Mr. King across the street from the King Center. The visitors' center, on land owned by the Park Service, is expected to be in place by the start of the 1996 Summer Olympics.

The King family has opposed the visitors' center because it wants to build a multimedia museum to Mr. King on the same site.

A spokeswoman for the King Center said the King family is most upset that the Park Service did not include it in plans for the visitors' center. The family feels it is being squeezed out of planning for the five-block-long Martin Luther King National Historic Site, she said.

Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, said he planned to hold a Jan. 7 meeting in Atlanta to try and resolve the dispute.

In the meantime, unless an agreement can be worked out, visitors to the King birthplace and tomb will not be able to put their hands on history. Instead, they will get only a glimpse of the site and a prepared speech from tour guides.

More than 3 million people a year visit the King Center, which includes Ebenezer Baptist Church, where Mr. King and his father were pastors.

For Visiting Blacks, a Painful Walk in Africa's Past

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

CAPE COAST, Ghana — By the time she reached the top of the cobblestone ramp leading out of the duagoo that was a door of 00 return for her ancestors, Doris Jenkins had to prop herself up against the whitewashed walls of this town's old slave fort to collect herself.

It was the same for scores of other black visitors from America and Europe as for Ms. Jenkins, a teacher from Boston.

The pilgrimage to the place known as the Castle, one of the many European slave-trading centers strung along Ghana's 270-mile (435-kilometer) coast, turned into the central event in a weeklong festival of African culture put on by Ghana's government.

"I feel a chill when I think of the cruelty that drove this business, the heartlessness," said Ms. Jenkins, 51, echoing the comments of one visitor after another who filed through the turreted stone fortress of the slave

trade that thrived on this coast for nearly four centuries.

Gatherings like this in Africa have often tended to confine themselves to "cents of Europe, whose giant transatlantic slave trade carried more than 650,000 Africans into slavery from this country's coastline in the 18th century alone.

But at this often-tearful homecoming, Africans and African-Americans alike engaged in an unusually open process of soul-searching over the role of Africans in a process that caused so much suffering.

From the Africans at this festival, known as Panafest, there were greetings to long-lost "brothers" that many African visitors clearly cherished.

There were also rebukes for the Americans' superficial knowledge of Africa and their failure to pitch in with wealth and expertise to help the continent.

For many of the hundreds of the participants, though, it was finally time to discuss a subject that, if never

quite taboo, has not been widely acknowledged either by Africans or black Americans outside of academia: the lucrative involvement of many Africans themselves in helping supply the transatlantic slave trade.

"Until there is an admission by Africans that they were involved in the slave trade, the healing process will be difficult to realize," said Imakus Nzinga Okolo, a former New York City resident who has taken up residence in Cape Coast, where she leads American visitors on tours of Ghana's slave-trading monuments. "Though the European was responsible, he could not have done as much without the cooperation of Africans."

Ghana gained independence from Britain in 1957, setting off a wave of freedom from colonialism. Since then, African intellectuals have focused most discussions of slavery on the damage done by foreigners to their cultures by the removal in bondage of as many as 15 million people over a 400-year span.

But calls like these to acknowledge the practices of Africans themselves in precolonial times have recently begun to resound loudly in Ghana. Africans took captives during tribal wars for use locally as servants, and later they took captives for sale by the millions to Europeans.

In a midnight ceremony on the eve of Panafest, Ghanaian traditional chiefs sacrificed a cow before a gathering of African-American visitors in an act that was meant as an offering of atonement for the sins of their ancestors.

"I believe there is a great psychic shadow over Africa, and it has much to do with our guilt and denial of our role in the slave trade," said Kofi Awoonor, a Ghanaian writer and former delegate to the United Nations who led a discussion on slavery at the festival. "We, too, were hewer of wood in what was essentially one of the most heinous crimes in human history."

MEXICO: Finance Chief Resigns Amid Peso Crisis

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Serra Puche's predecessor, Pedro Aspe.

Despite dismissing Mr. Serra Puche, Mr. Zedillo still faces the difficult task of restoring international investors' confidence in Mexico while convincing average Mexicans that their dreams of economic prosperity have not suddenly been shattered by the devaluation.

Both groups had the hopes and expectations raised to unrealistic levels, economic analysts say, when President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Mr. Serra Puche waged an all-out lobbying effort last year to win NAFTA's ratification. Mr. Salinas told Mexicans that the accord would bring new jobs, higher wages and vast new trade opportunities, while he attracted foreign companies here with promises of cheap labor, low inflation and high yield on investments.

Thursday, however, foreign investors clearly are not enthusiastic. Investor concern over losses in Mexico has been so high this week that Standard & Poor's, the financial rating firm, held a 90-minute international telephone conference with investors Wednesday afternoon. Caller volume was so heavy that operators needed more than 30 minutes to connect the participants.

Mr. Serra Puche, the former commerce minister who was Mr. Salinas's chief lobbyist in Washington during last year's U.S. congressional debate over the North American Free Trade Agreement, has been blasted in the Mexican press and by American investment analysts as the instigator of the current economic crisis.

"The damage that he has done to the country in the way he managed the peso devaluation is monumental," wrote

Raymundo Riva Palacio, a columnist for the Reforma newspaper, in a presidential call Thursday for Mr. Serra Puche's dismissal.

Under Mr. Salinas, both Mr. Serra Puche and Mr. Aspe permitted Mexico's trade deficit to soar to its projected 1994 level of \$28 billion — a level that Mr. Zedillo said was far out of proportion with the country's gross domestic product. He cited this "excessive" current-accounts deficit as the chief cause of the peso devaluation.

To stanch the flight of foreign capital over the past week, Mexico doubled interest rates on its 28-day Treasury bill Wednesday, promising returns of 31 percent in hopes of luring back nervous investors. Mexican officials also are working with the IMF to arrange an emergency credit line, supplementing \$7 billion in credit offered last Thursday.

Away From Politics

- The Canadian Health Ministry is to investigate how the computerized medical histories of thousands of patients in the Vancouver area, stored on at least 20 floppy disks, ended up on sale at a discount store in Langley, British Columbia. (AP)
- The 14 trustees of the Freedom Forum, a foundation in Arlington, Virginia, led by the USA Today founder, Allen H. Neuharth, agreed to pay the forum nearly \$174,000 to settle allegations of improper use of the organization's funds for lavish travel, custom furniture and the promotion of Mr. Neuharth's autobiography. (WP)
- An electric space heater apparently started a fire that killed nine members of a Haitian family, including six young children, in a house in Orange, New Jersey. (AP)
- Breezy weather scrubbed the launching near Reno, Nevada, of the Earthwinds Hilton balloon for a fifth attempt to make aviation history with a nonstop flight around the world. (AP)
- For the first time, New York state accepted a computer-generated image of what an inmate would look like without a beard instead of making him shave for a conventional photograph, as is required. The inmate, Rabbi Shlomo Helbrans, the leader of a small Hasidic sect, has a religious belief that a man's beard must not be touched. (NYT)
- Family members of two of the 68 people killed in the crash of an American Eagle commuter plane in Indiana in October have filed lawsuits against the airline and the Italian-French consortium that made the plane. (AP)

Naples Sees Threat to U.S. Personnel

German Woman Arrested at Site of '88 Terrorist Bombing

The Associated Press

NAPLES — Security was boosted Thursday after the police found ammunition on a woman photographing a U.S. military site that was struck by terrorists in a 1988 bombing. Pictures of North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials and airports were discovered in her hotel room.

The woman was being investigated for possible terrorist links. The authorities identified her as Marlies Walter, 47, a German citizen living in Nimes, France.

The police said they found bullets in one of her pockets. In her hotel room, officials said, they found photographs of NATO officials, European politicians and several airports.

Also found in the room were

newspaper articles on the recent hijacking of an Air France jetliner; NATO's intervention in the former Yugoslavia; and pictures of Ms. Walter and other people dressed in camouflage combat clothing.

Ms. Walter was arrested while taking pictures of a USO center, which offers recreation and other services for U.S. military personnel.

Five people, including a U.S.

servicewoman, were killed on April 14, 1988, in a car bombing at the club.

Junzo Okudaira, leader of the Japanese Red Army terrorist group, was sentenced in absentia to life in prison in 1992 by an Italian court. He remains a fugitive.

Security was increased around Naples's port and other areas of the city, which has a large U.S. military presence.

CIA: As Agency Chief Leaves, U.S. Central Intelligence Still Searches for Post-Cold War Role

Continued from Page 1

ed allegations about Mr. Aristide's mental health.

The challenge to the CIA on these and other issues was: What can the agency provide that is not available from American diplomats, foreign press reports and what intelligence officials call "open sources?"

A senior administration official said that many policymakers take for granted the cascade of information from the myriad agencies that fall under the director of central intelligence. "No country can access information the way U.S. intelligence agencies access information," he said. "It isn't even close."

Defenders of the agency say that while it has faults, they are not all of its own making.

"The CIA is like a giant dog," one former intelligence official said. "They will follow the master. But you've got to put them on the leash. When you've got the National Security Council and the president sending signals that 'we don't think you're important,' they just wander around lost."

Throughout the Cold War, the mission of the CIA was clear. The Soviet Union was the "target." Thousands of highly trained officials pored over satellite photographs and studied intercepted conversations in an effort to measure the Soviet military buildup, predict the accuracy of its missiles and alert policymakers to other potential flashpoints.

With the fall of communism,

the agency's mission was simultaneously reduced and made more complicated.

The Soviet Union's nuclear weapons were spread over the former Soviet republics. The U.S. military found itself embroiled in Third World trouble spots, like Somalia and Haiti — places that were not vital to American security but where a handful of casualties could transform the political equation at home.

To reduce the risk to their troops, military officers demanded up-to-the-minute data on everything from anti-aircraft missiles in Bosnia to the array of forces in Somalia. While some of the countries, like Bosnia, are relatively open to Westerners, others, like North Korea

or Iran, remain closed societies, in which even the leaders' most basic intentions are unknown.

Mr. Woolsey's supporters say he made some important contributions during his two years at the CIA, launching a new system of secret electronic surveillance and reconnaissance satellites that will gather intelligence data well into the next century. That emboldened Mr. Woolsey in combative budget disputes with some lawmakers.

In a speech last month at Georgetown University, Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, the former chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, said that after the fall of the Berlin Wall the agency rushed to do any task

"simply to preserve its infrastructure."

Mr. Glickman, who was nominated on Wednesday as secretary of agriculture, said in his speech: "Our committee questions whether the CIA needed to be writing studies of evangelical Protestantism in Latin America, AIDS, or Norwegian whaling policy — matters better left to academic think tanks or offices within the

State Department or other government departments."

Not, the House committee charged, has the CIA tailored its espionage operations for the post-Communist era. The committee noted in June that, four years after the dismantling of the Berlin Wall, the agency was still many steps away from rethinking its plans for recruiting spies.

"Thus far, CIA plans have the look of old wine in new bottles, albeit smaller ones," the committee said.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Russians and Chechens

Just one day after Boris Yeltsin promised to stop bombing civilians in rebel Chechnya, he resumed bombing civilians. He had offered "peace talks," meaning that the Chechens could talk about a cease-fire, their own disarmament and the replacement of their leader, Dzhokar Dudayev. The Chechens rejected these transparently one-sided terms, insisting on adding the element of Russian military withdrawal. This was too much for President Yeltsin, who wants to subdue the Chechens, not negotiate them. What the military results, in the broader political battle of Chechnya he is losing.

Is conciliation—a political solution—possible? Certainly it is harder now, after Russia has brought massive force to bear against a determined mountain people, than it was just two weeks ago when the major assault began. But the Yeltsin leadership has already lost the opportunity of setting an example of decisive and effective action to his proclaimed goal—maintain the unity of Russia. It would do better now to show the maturity to end this civil war on negotiated terms. Otherwise Mr. Yeltsin merely advertises his frustration and widens the gaping divide that his Chechnya intervention has produced within his own society and his own

government and even his own military. The erratic style of Mr. Yeltsin's leadership in this crisis of the Russian state is much noted and has taken a heavy toll on his personal reputation and standing. These things rise and fall, but he could yet be dragged down. Still, the deeper impact may be on the course of democracy. Russian democratic institutions and habits may not yet be strong enough to withstand the tremendous strains put upon them by the involvement in civil war and much else. Mr. Yeltsin may have a good lawyer's case for his intervention. But he needs to apply it with a statesman's touch that has so far been grievously lacking.

The United States formed its own national territory sometimes by military means, and it fought a bloody civil war to preserve the integrity of the nation. It still leans to a policy of favoring Boris Yeltsin for his avowed commitment to market democracy. But historical understanding and friendly intent do not require the United States simply to pronounce Chechnya an "internal" Russian matter, as it has done, and let it go at that. It has its own interest in a Russian policy that looks to living with the people who are now a thorn in Russia's side.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mexico Shouldn't Panic

Mexico's peso crisis has obviously shaken Mexican officials and foreign investors alike and could damage Mexico's short-term economic prospects. But it does not reflect fundamental flaws in Mexico's newly liberalized economy. Moreover, President Ernesto Zedillo's economic ministers have responded to the challenge competently, avoiding premature efforts to peg a new exchange rate. The markets will eventually stabilize. On Wednesday the peso rebounded some 15 percent.

Devaluations inspire temporary crises of confidence, and this one is no exception. It is likely to lead to slower growth, faster inflation and fewer imports from the United States. A larger gap between U.S. and Mexican wages could tempt more Mexicans to cross the border seeking work. Opponents of the North American Free Trade Agreement will be tempted to say they told you so.

But without NAFTA these negative consequences might have been even more pronounced. NAFTA also helped bring emergency financial support from the United States, in the form of \$6 billion in credits aimed at shoring up investor confidence. A far larger package is now reportedly being prepared.

It is up to Mr. Zedillo, however, to reassure poor Mexicans that after years of waiting for the rewards of economic liberalization to trickle down, they will not be put off again with promises. His task will be all the harder because restoring confidence abroad will require a degree of budgetary austerity at home that could force him to defer some of his planned new social spending for awhile. But he need not retreat from his promises to open up Mexico's political system by disentangling the ruling party from the government and assuring more honest state and local elections. There

are risks in liberalizing a semi-authoritarian political system at a time of disappointment. The risks of not opening up would be far greater.

Traditionally, outgoing Mexican administrations take responsibility for any devaluations during a transition period. But Mr. Zedillo's predecessor, Carlos Salinas, gambled that foreign investment would soon recover from the slowdown amid last year's political troubles and that no devaluation would be necessary. It was reasonable to bet that Mexico needed to woo investors with a period of exchange rate stability and could afford the cost of growing trade deficits.

But those investors held back, and Mr. Zedillo had little choice but to let the peso fall. His finance minister has been criticized for denying the possibility of devaluation until the last moment, but that is standard practice everywhere. Now there are demands that the government intervene to defend a new exchange rate, but that would be premature before the market begins to settle down on its own.

Mr. Zedillo, who won the ruling party's presidential nomination only after the original nominee was assassinated, and won the presidency after the fairest vote recount in modern Mexican history, is being faulted in some quarters for not being a take-charge leader like his predecessor. Yet he could turn out to be the right man for these times. He understands the economic imperatives of the moment and is right to resist calls to defend an indefensible fixed peso rate.

He also seems to understand the political imperatives just as clearly and has committed his administration to long-overdue political reforms. He should remain confident, disregard panicky advice and maintain his sensible course.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Change at the CIA

James Woolsey's resignation as the U.S. government's intelligence chief has a bit-terness quality. By talent, disposition and prior service, he was unusually well equipped to run intelligence and, not least, to plan its post-Cold War future. But he never seemed quite to fill the large space that his credentials pencilled in for him.

Partly it was his manner of reserve, which in fact hid a core of integrity. By waiting for hard evidence in the explosive Ames investigation, for instance, rather than simply going ahead and lopping off heads, he ran afoul of a congressional impatience that was already building on other issues, such as the inevitable rough and tumble of downsizing the CIA. More than that, he got into a surprisingly instant and public confrontation with the chief Senate intelligence overseer. These several frictions lowered the reservoir of congressional understanding that, had it been fuller, would have helped him when he met criticism for his high discipline of the Ames case counterintelligence crew.

But it wasn't just that his effectiveness was reduced by getting crosswise from his Hill committee, especially on the Senate side. He happened to work for a president who was never all that much interested in suffering intelligence briefings and who evidently never took to his ideas on intelligence reorganization. This meant that when Mr. Woolsey got in trouble on other fronts, he did not have the full squad of White House defenders that might otherwise have been useful to him.

For his work, nonetheless, he earned high marks as someone who wasn't flashy but did things in a solid though not a dominating way. His determination to keep up the intelligence budget brought him the grudging regard of bureaucratic rivals. He was burdened, in some respects unfairly, by the breaking of the case of Aldrich Ames, the "mole" who sold out American agents to Moscow.

The next director of Central Intelligence will be able to build on work done by Mr. Woolsey. It must be ensured that counterintelligence is locked firmly into place in the "culture" as well as the formal procedures of the CIA. The debate—the struggle—over the refitting of intelligence for post-Cold War duty is far from complete. Bill Clinton himself will have to demonstrate his readiness to cultivate intelligence and to use it in ways consistent with the national interest.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Thinking About Islam

Radical Islam has reared its head over the Christmas holidays. The danger is to demonize Islam as a whole. We rightly object to the characterization of Western society as irredeemably corrupt. But we are guilty of the same sloppy thinking if we regard all Muslims as fanatics.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Two Tracks for NATO Toward Central Europe and Russia

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — What should be Europe's and NATO's relationship with Russia? The question must be answered soon, and decisively, if America's historic commitment to Europe is to remain intact.

It is axiomatic that America's security and Europe's are linked. That means that both sides must define what constitutes Europe and what is the security perimeter of NATO. And it means that the relationship between Europe, Russia and America should encourage the emergence of a Russia that is both benign and demo-

cratic—a prospect that is by no means certain.

The agenda is as daunting as the one America faced in the late 1940s. Remember that the formation of NATO was a response not just to the Soviet threat but to the need to assimilate a recovering Germany into the European system. Now the enlargement of the European Union—favored by a powerful Germany—means that the question of expanding NATO must be addressed head-on.

Failure to address this issue would compound the danger that the Atlantic alliance may disintegrate—a trend that the Bosnian tragedy has made all too evident.

The disgraceful indecisiveness of both the Bush and the Clinton administrations has helped to divide NATO, pitting Britain and France (backed from the outside by Russia) against the United States and Germany. Bosnia represents an immediate challenge to the alliance's political cohesion.

The absence of a long-range design for Europe could deprive it of its historical reason for being.

Although President Bill Clinton repeatedly has said that the issue is no longer whether NATO will expand but when and how, his administration has failed to project a strategic vision or a clear sense of direction on a matter of so much salience in Europe's future. Expanding NATO will require a major and consistent effort at the presidential level, and that effort will have to overcome two major obstacles: European timidity and Russian temerity.

Early this month the United States prevailed on its allies to undertake a study of how to expand NATO. The allies approved the study, but with reservations. Germany is divided on the pace of expansion; France is opposed; Britain is skeptical. The Russians simply bluster—warning, as President Boris Yeltsin recently did in Budapest, that NATO's expansion could split Europe and reopen the Cold War—and then act as if they could veto the whole thing.

Within 10 days of Mr. Yeltsin's outburst, Vice President Al Gore, who has been quite tough-minded on this issue, visited Moscow. What he said to the Russians was not made public, but they let it be known that they were reassured by his explanation: 1995 would be spent studying how to enlarge the alliance, and a decision would be made afterward, in close con-

sultation with Russia. Many observers took this to mean that the administration had shifted once again, putting NATO expansion on the back burner.

This was not reassuring to the insecure Central Europeans. An issue of this magnitude is not something to be advanced by a study. It must be approached with a clearheaded strategy and political firmness.

The Europeans will follow and the Russians will accommodate only if the United States advances a constructive vision in which the expansion of NATO is coupled with a cooperative option for Russia—but in the context of an absolutely firm commitment that NATO will be expanded to include the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary, either in cooperation with Russia or without it. Hesitation, inconsistency and weakness will not only discredit American leadership but probably doom NATO altogether.

Russia is in the midst of a sensitive and complex national redefinition. Its relationship to the West—indeed, its very inclination to define itself as part of the West—is uncertain. The void left by Communist ideology has not been filled, and there is fierce debate between those who want Russia to be a national, increasingly European state and those who want a distinctively Eurasian and imperial state.

In that sharpening debate, the "Westernists" are certainly not gaining ground. Some, like Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, who used to lead this camp, seem to be defecting.

The most articulate and politically appealing leaders seem to be those who argue that Russia is

destined to exercise geopolitical sway over Eurasia, that it is the embodiment of a distinctive Eurasian identity and that its special political status must be asserted—directly in Eurasia and indirectly in Central Europe.

The rise of this faction signals the urgency of defining a stable relationship between Europe, including NATO, and post-Soviet Russia. That definition need not consider now whether Russia might eventually become an integral part of NATO, let alone reject that option. It is not even clear whether the Russians wish to be part of NATO. But if excluded and rejected they will be resentful, and their own political self-definition will become more anti-European and anti-Western.

The issue of Russia's association with NATO should be kept open, depending on the speed, depth and breadth of the expansion of the European Union and of the Euro-Atlantic security system. The issue will have to be faced only when a wider NATO has reached the frontiers of Russia, and only if Russia satisfies the basic criteria for membership by then. Neither is likely soon.

The alliance's first step—and it should be taken at the earliest opportunity in the new year—is to formally declare NATO's criteria for expansion and indicate which countries appear to meet them. This would end the counterproductive debates with Russia over whether NATO should expand. The longer this step is delayed, the more vociferous Moscow's objections are likely to be.

In advocating the expansion of NATO, one should note that neither the alliance nor its prospective new members are facing any

imminent threat. Talk of a "new Yalta" or a Russian military threat is not justified, either by circumstances or even by worst-case scenarios for the near future. So the expansion should not be driven by whipping up anti-Russian hysteria that could become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Since the intent of any expansion is peaceful—at least for now—it need not involve deploying NATO troops, especially Americans and Germans, on the territory of new Central European members. Periodic joint maneuvers, coordinated planning, positioning of equipment and joint command exercises would be sufficient to give substance to NATO security guarantees.

This should allay some of Russia's legitimate concerns. But not all of its concerns are legitimate, and the alliance should not shrink from making that known.

Just five years ago, the alliance had to overcome Moscow's objections to including the reunited Germany in NATO. Wisely, the Bush administration spurned those who favored acquiescence to the Kremlin. Equally wisely, Moscow gave in. Today's circumstances call for a similar display of constructive firmness. Russia has no right to veto expansion or to impose limits on the sovereignty of the Central European states.

The alliance's strategy needs to proceed on two tracks. As it is laying out its plan for expansion, it needs to invite Russia to help create a new transatlantic system of collective security, one that goes beyond the expansion of NATO proper. Such a system would include a formal treaty of global security between the expanded NATO and the Russian Federation, and a new mecha-

anism for consultation within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The two-track strategy, combining the expansion of NATO with a new transatlantic security structure that embraces Russia, would represent a productive response to Russia's concerns.

Some Russian leaders have privately indicated that they would not be averse to it, and it would constructively exploit earlier Russian ideas—notably Mr. Yeltsin's suggestion last year for a special relationship between Russia and NATO. A Russia whose goal is neither to render NATO inoperative nor to dominate Central Europe again would have good reason to favor this approach.

Nearly half a century ago, the Soviet Union spurned participation in the Marshall Plan and chose to go it alone—until it collapsed from historical fatigue. Tormented by domestic conflict, troubled by the rise of the new Muslim states to the south and facing a possible future challenge from a powerful China in the east, today's Russia is in no position to engage in a conflict with the West as well.

Moscow can perhaps delay the enlargement of NATO, but it can neither halt Europe's growth nor prevent the extension of the Euro-Atlantic security umbrella over the wider Europe. It can merely isolate itself again. The Kremlin leaders should realize this. The two-track plan outlined here could help them avoid the basic error made by their Soviet predecessors.

The writer was President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser. This comment was adapted by The New York Times from a longer essay in Foreign Affairs.

Washington Is Right to Prepare Expansion of NATO

By Ronald D. Asmus

WASHINGTON — Extending stability to East-Central Europe is the defining issue in European security in this decade. To do this, the Clinton administration is prodding NATO into the first cautious steps toward taking in new members.

Opponents in Western Europe and Russia realize that the train is getting ready to leave the station, and they are trying to stop it.

East-Central Europe, between a unified Germany and Russia, is once again caught in a strategic no-man's-land of the type that has created instability in the past. NATO can help provide a political and security anchor for these fragile democracies so that the world consolidates the victory in the Cold War.

Konrad Adenauer, the Federal Republic of Germany's first chancellor, understood how easily nationalism and bad geopolitical habits might be rekindled in post-totalitarian Germany. That is why he embraced the Atlantic alliance as vital, not only as a bulwark against outside threats but also as a framework that bound Germans firmly on a pro-Western course. What worked for Europe's western half then must now be applied to Europe's eastern half.

The risks and dangers are real. As Chancellor Helmut Kohl often says, the malignant nationalism that has arisen in the Balkans can spread to Central Europe if the West does not take the right steps. Leaders in East-Central Europe agree. That is why they want to join NATO—now, before something goes wrong in the region.

True, these countries are worried about Russian power—who can blame them?—but they have an overriding interest in democratic cooperation with Russia. They see NATO as a bridge builder, not as a way of excluding Russia from Europe. Excluding these countries, incidentally, would not help integrate Russia into Europe but would actually

their most important "vital interest," and that the majority support alliance expansion.

Defense Minister Volker Rittig may be controversial, but he has tabled the only credible vision for harmonizing Germany's new interest in the East with those of Germany's partners and allies in an alliance context.

The European Union has an important interest in seeing NATO expand eastward: the simultaneous extension of market access and security holds the greatest promise of stabilizing the region. The Union's future is far too wobbly for the West to rely solely on it to meet this challenge, and NATO should not have to wait on the vagaries of EU policy.

The best policy is for rapid NATO membership coupled with improved market access, the latter paving the way for eventual Union membership. By developing both the security and the economic components, the West would signal that expansion is designed to enhance stability, not a military move to isolate Russia.

The future U.S. role in Europe depends heavily on NATO expansion. An alliance whose role is limited to defending West European borders has no future in American politics. To anchor the United States in European security, the alliance must accept the duty of stabilizing the East, with a new trans-Atlantic bargain on how to do it. Otherwise it runs the risk of becoming irrelevant.

In American opinion, the status

quo is unsustainable for the alliance. Even traditionally supportive senators will call for U.S. troops to come home unless it remains clear that decisions about future security are being made in NATO, not through the European Union. Signs that Europe is shouldering a major share of the burden of stabilizing its border region will increase congressional support for NATO expansion—a virtuous trans-Atlantic circle.

Russia is crucial for Europe's security. Russia's future is likely to remain uncertain, perhaps for decades, and the idea of holding NATO's growth hostage to the struggle for power in Russia's soul is a prescription for political paralysis and strategic impotence.

It is premature to conclude that NATO expansion could decisively tip the power balance in Moscow. Russian democrats are understandably concerned, but Russia's future will be determined by far more important factors. For Russia's future, NATO expansion is one small factor. For determining Central Europe's fate, it is a major factor.

The real issue is this: What is Russia's legitimate place in the emerging European security order? NATO expansion does not exclude Russia from Europe, only from NATO. What matters is that the West pursue a broad, balanced strategy to expand cooperation with Russia in an all-European context, with NATO expansion as part of the package.

Russian concerns need to be taken into account in the formulation of any security guarantees that NATO extends to countries in East-Central Europe. There can be no question of giving Moscow a veto, but the alliance should develop new mechanisms of consultation that give Russia a meaningful role and voice in European security. Important security issues need to be discussed with Russia before key decisions are made, not afterward.

In the final analysis, however, ill-founded Russian concerns, often verging on paranoia, are a poor guide for Western policy. Only the Russians can make the most of their own security. Their discussions on NATO expansion. Even so, dealing with Russia on this issue will not necessarily get easier with time.

The writer, a senior analyst at the Rand Corporation, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Next Should Come Europe's 21st Century, Not the 19th

By Flora Lewis

by admitting states further east. But the definition of interest is narrowing, as though the old goals of security, democracy and prosperity could now be safely left to some vague future while states focus, separately, on more immediate economic and political benefits.

In this atmosphere, the sturdy international monuments of the last half century risk being eroded and undermined, without anyone actually wanting that to happen.

Now that it is no longer necessary to fear World War III on the

horizon, a regression has set in toward the mind-sets and antagonisms that brought World War I.

Very senior officials in Paris have begun to talk about a "shifting axis" in international relations.

The new links of policy affinity, arising from differences on Bosnia, Eastern Europe, the embargo on Iraq, the Middle East, are described as bringing a Paris-London-Moscow rapprochement versus a Washington-Bonn-Arab polar alignment.

This is exceedingly dangerous.

Paris still aims for a much more vigorous, competent European "defense identity." But noting that the old, automatic confidence in British-U.S. relations has frayed while Germany and America are close on many issues, the French are thinking more of

possible to reassert the themes of mutual support, accommodation, perception of national interest as a grand pattern including as many as possible in an orderly world. But it won't happen without energy and determination, and unfortunately no major government is strong enough and no current leader convincing enough to assure the needed momentum.

Things can fall apart by themselves, for petty reasons. But if that is allowed to happen, in full knowledge of the past that lurks ahead, then the French philosopher Alain Finkielkraut will be justified in considering the 20th "the useless century."

© Flora Lewis.

A regression has set in toward the mind-sets and antagonisms that brought World War I.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Bigamy Alleged

LONDON — A case which promises to afford sensational details comes on in the text sitting of the Divorce court. The action arises out of the eccentric conduct of a member of Parliament. About a dozen years ago he formed an attachment for a young woman of humble birth and ultimately married her, settling half his fortune upon her. After her death a man turned up who claimed to be her husband, and sought to establish his rights to her property. He brought an action, making the member of Parliament—who had, according to plaintiff's case, contracted a bigamous marriage—defendant.

1919: Out of Odessa

PARIS — Despatches received in Paris from various quarters state that, owing to the rapid advance

of the bolsheviks, the civilian population of Odessa is evacuating the city. Odessa has already been in the hands of the Reds, who captured it last April, when British warships helped to evacuate 30,000 refugees.

1944: Dutch Ants Stolen

MAASTRICHT, Holland — The meanest thing the Germans did in Holland is known as the "rape of the ants." The Dutchmen resented the confiscation of their gold and silverware, but understood those as war measures. But even quishing Hollanders resented the theft of the greatest collection of ants in the world. Father Erich Wassmann, a Tyrolean Jesuit who came to Holland in 1877, made the collection. His book, "Insect: Intelligence in the Animal Kingdom," is largely devoted to praise of the intellectual capacity of the ant.



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سكربت الامم

OPINION

Dean Rusk: Flinty Fidelity And Character to the End

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Could it be part of the unfathomable divine plan, more than mere coincidence, that Dean Rusk, the former secretary of state, and my beloved mentor James R. Caldwell Jr. died within a month of one another? I choose to suspect it. Jim died in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, just before Thanksgiving. Mr. Rusk in Athens, Georgia, on Dec. 21.

Their friendship was the source of my own modest personal acquaintance with Mr. Rusk, and the reason why I think I understood certain things about him that puzzled others when he became a beleaguered figure in the Vietnam years.

Jim Caldwell and Dean Rusk roomed together, and vied for top

that could never be a joke entirely. If you knew a bit about Jim Caldwell, a consummate teacher who never forgot a student, about Davidson College in their time ("Geneva on the Catawba," as it was fondly known for its Calvinist austerity), and about General Marshall and General Stilwell, you could largely infer what Dean Rusk was like at the core and how he would respond to the crucible of high office.

Unwavering principle, an incisive candor, self-effacement, courtesy and magnanimity to foes, adamant obedience to the chain of command — those were the key qualities. And you could have predicted that when the testing time came, adversity would not weaken but reinforce his tenacious strength, as flame tempers steel.

General Stilwell himself had set the standard of tenacity and candor, early in the World War II, when asked what he would "claim" about the defeat in Burma by the Japanese. "I claim that we took a hell of a licking and we ought to go and take Burma back," he said, with an honesty remarkable among the excuse-making brass of the time.

It became Mr. Rusk's unsought destiny, as secretary of state, to battle it out, courteously but pointedly, with the many official critics of the Vietnam War. Some popinjays of the Kennedy circle found him baffling in that role. He would not play the Washington game of talking out of school and reserved his doubts for the president's ear alone.

Even when targeted as an accessory to war crimes, he denied himself the solace of saying one thing in the Oval Office and another at Washington dinner tables.

For me, the flinty fidelities of these two old college friends, Jim Caldwell and Dean Rusk, corrected a youthful tendency to underestimate the centrality of character in life. Of both could be said what a eulogist said of Jim Caldwell at his recent memorial service: "He was in the best sense a Christian gentleman — not pious — but a self-described 'John Knox man' who knew the human condition ... the meaning of a dependence on the grace of God, and of ... compassion and responsibility."

Like their pantheon of heroes, Lee, Marshall and Stilwell, they lived by the principle that it is who you are and what rules you live by, far more than the caprices of fortune or favor, that count. Those qualities sometimes seem so rare, even in high office, that we count them remarkable.

Washington Post Writers Group.

It became his destiny to battle it out courteously with critics of the war.

class honors, at Davidson College, where Mr. Rusk was nicknamed Elijah because he was older than other students. His father, a Presbyterian minister, suffered from chronic laryngitis, and that tragedy thrust the family into hardship. Presbyterians are a folk of the Word, preached and taught, and a person without a voice is almost a contradiction in terms.

When Jim Caldwell was teaching me much of what I know about history at Chapel Hill in the 1950s, his two favorite subjects in informal conversation were Dean Rusk (by then head of the Rockefeller Foundation) and the China-Burma-India theater during World War II. There, he had served, as had Mr. Rusk, as an intelligence officer and shared a deep attachment to their commander, General Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell. General Stilwell was, in turn, a protégé of General George Marshall; so here there was hierarchy of loyalties.

To the eyes of Jim Caldwell and Dean Rusk, General Marshall was the greatest American military figure since Robert E. Lee — indeed, the only one fit to be compared with him. Some took it as wit when Mr. Rusk was asked on a government disclosure form whether any of his relatives had ever tried to overthrow the government of the United States and answered that two of his grandfathers had. But he was speaking of Confederate soldiers who had followed Lee; and to Southerners of his upbringing

The Coalition Held in the Ardennes, and It Still Endures

By Roger Cirillo

WASHINGTON — Before dawn on Dec. 16, 1944, Hitler's armored legions moved out of the fog, drizzle and sleet blanketing their Ardennes-Eifel concentration areas to attack four unsuspecting American divisions. No one should have been surprised.

1944 BULGE 1994

The American army had seen German counter-offensives before: at the Kasserine Pass, at Anzio, in Normandy, and during the previous fall in Lorraine. But in December 1944 the Germans needed a strategic miracle.

Over the misgivings of his generals, Hitler devised a bold stroke to reverse his military fortunes in the west: an offensive using more than two dozen rebuilt or newly constituted divisions from a manpower pool hastily expanded to include young teenage boys and marginally fit old men. He called his operation *Wacht am Rhein* (Watch on the Rhine). The plan combined insight, brilliance and foolhardiness in a desperate gamble to cripple the Allied armies at Germany's West Wall.

In broad terms, Hitler's concept replayed the successful 1940 campaign that brought Nazi dominance over Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In 1940, the Wehrmacht's drive to the sea isolated the French Army from the British and north European Allies. At that time, German planners correctly gauged the slow, distrustful nature of coalition decisions. From the point of view of numbers, the 1940 plan should have failed. In 1944, Hitler, whose willpower overshadowed his rationality, felt another dash to the sea could turn the tide.

Once again, the Ardennes would provide the avenue for Hitler's tanks. Its twisting roads and picturesque villages, dotting stream lines and road junctions amid forest-

ed hills, would become the scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

But in 1944 the German force was smaller and the race would be run intentionally in bad weather to shield the attackers from the Allied air forces. It also would be shorter: Antwerp, not the oorth coast of France, would be the goal. Again, the Allies had obliged the attackers by thinly manning the sector in order to free troops for areas that were considered more critical.

Twenty German divisions hit four American divisions the first day. Hitler thought that Americans were poor on defense, and he counted on numerical superiority to break clear paths for his panzers. By nightfall on the 16th, indicators that Hitler had been wrong began to appear. No American units folded or fled. Even though many soldiers were encircled, most continued to resist until their ammunition gave out. While ground was lost, so was Hitler's timetable.

By Dec. 19th, Hitler's plan had essentially failed, though he continued the attack, adding forces. Despite the great tear in the lines, the Allies had responded quickly. Reserves were rushed to shore up the northern sector, and that day the design for German defeat was drawn. With the German salient still growing, crisis loomed in the Allied camp. Drastic action was needed. The decisions were made in Verdun, where 28 years before a generation of Frenchmen had sacrificed themselves following the watchword "They shall not pass."

The supreme Allied commander, General Dwight Eisenhower, made the decisions. George Patton's army would turn north against the Bulge's underbelly. With American paratroopers reinforcing Bastogne in the

south and the St. Vith garrison establishing a firm defense in the north, the "Bulge," as war correspondents had dubbed it, seemed contained within firming boundaries. But the next day, with the enemy onslaught bypassing St. Vith and Bastogne and threatening the coordinated command of the field armies, Eisenhower split the battlefield. Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery overrode the oorth flank. General Omar Bradley retained control in the south.

The St. Vith garrison held for nearly six days, breaking the German main effort.

By the end of January, most of the ground lost in the Ardennes and the southern attack area in Alsace had been recovered.

Meanwhile, Bastogne was encircled. Both sides fought desperately on a battlefield oow frozen and covered with snow.

The relief of Bastogne did not bring an end to the fighting. Fiercer battles erupted as Hitler shifted the weight of his attacks southward against the Bastogne corridor.

Cracks in the coalition sparked a command crisis. Montgomery raised anew arguments over basic strategy and his demand to command the Allied ground forces. Eisenhower soon found himself caught between a war of newspaper articles on both sides of the Atlantic and the disagements of his own generals in the theater. Bradley fumed over Montgomery's control of two of his armies and was infuriated by the field marshal's delays in mounting a major counteroffensive. When Hitler shifted reserves to the Alsace

region to mount another offensive to aid his stalled Ardennes assaults, Eisenhower attempted to create reserves by shortening his line, essentially surrendering Strasbourg and part of Alsace. The French were incensed. Ike's own army group commander, General Jacob Devers, delayed the withdrawal and met the oew German attacks with a successful defense that yielded less ground than ordered. Strasbourg was saved.

By the end of January, most of the ground lost in the Ardennes and in the southern attack area in Alsace had been recovered. The two sides had suffered more than 100,000 casualties between them.

Historians have long argued whether Hitler's offensive delayed Allied victory or advanced it, whether Montgomery was right to delay and push to change the strategy or whether Patton and Bradley could have somehow trapped the entire German army. Veterans have long argued that their own unit fought best, that St. Vith and oot Bastogne was the key or that Alsace was part or not part of the entire campaign.

More significant is what Hitler and other dictators have failed to understand. Dozens of monuments in Belgium and Luxembourg villages mark the sacrifice that free men are willing to make for their own freedom and the freedom of others. The coalition that Eisenhower led, though often visibly agitated and argumentative, oever came close to cracking or failing. Not only did it weather the storms of battle, it went on to weather the storms and doldrums of peace and the Cold War. It still endures.

The writer, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army and a historian at its Center of Military History in Washington, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Turks and Kurds

The editorial entitled "A Stain on Turkey" (*Opinion*, Dec. 16) demonstrates once again that, however well-intentioned, foreign observers cannot fully comprehend the ramifications of the so-called Kurdish issue. It might be a question of democracy and human rights for foreign friends and "a matter of great political and strategic worry" for Western governments, but it is a matter of survival for us Turks, who do not wish our country to be ethnically fragmented and turned into a new Bosnia.

A "political accommodation" with the Kurds — and I presume with the Kurdish terrorists — according regional autonomy, cultural privileges etc. would open a Pandora's box in a country where there

are several ethnic groups. What help could our Western "friends," with their dismal record in Bosnia, give us in such an event?

ALTEMUR KILIC,
Isanbul.

For the Good of Europe

Regarding the editorial "To Add Jobs in Europe" (Dec. 27):

The editorial suggests that "structural" unemployment in Europe can be overcome by reducing governments' revenues and by making minimum wages and working hours more flexible. Is it really as simple as that? Doesn't this imply a crippling of the European welfare state, further reducing mass purchasing power at the same time that economists deplore the stagnation of consumer

demand? Why should Europe seek to increase the number of "working poor" by even further deregulation? What kind of society is envisaged in which people are expected to contribute to high productivity through lower wages and longer working hours?

GUNTHER HORZETZKY,
Secretary of the President
Confederation of
German Trade Unions,
Düsseldorf.

Trials of a Priest

Greek Helsinki Monitor, which is responsible for the information on Greek human rights problems included in Aaron Rhodes' opinion article "Threats to Human Rights in Europe: Are Threats to Security as Well" (Dec. 15), would like to reply to Ambassador Dimitris Macris's

comment ("Don't Include Greece," *Letters*, Dec. 20).

Contrary to his assertion, Greece today is unfortunately not the exception but the rule in how Balkan countries treat minorities and dissent.

Ambassador Macris writes that "Nikodimos Tsarkinas continued to present himself as a representative of the Greek Orthodox Church, though he had no right to do so." Father Tsarkinas belongs to the Macedonian Orthodox Church, and does not claim any links to the Greek Orthodox Church. The courts have convicted him 12 times because they do not recognize his right to belong to any church but the Greek one, since he is a citizen and a resident of Greece, an argument that the Greek government's spokesperson, Evangelos Venizelos, reaffirmed on Dec. 14.

Such precedent is dangerous for

the Balkans. Among other things, it can be used by other Balkan countries against Greek priests who live in or visit them.

PANAYOTI ELIAS DIMITRAS,
Greek Helsinki Monitor,
Kifisia, Greece.

Since it had become obvious that the Church of Greece was determined to expel me for my views and my human rights activities, I joined the Macedonian Orthodox Church, and I have been serving it as a brother of its St. George the Great Martyr monastery. Moreover, I have stated to the courts that I respect the Church of Greece's decision, and I have therefore never claimed to belong to it after it decided to expel me. Father NIKODIMOS TSARKINAS, Ardaia Pellos, Greece.

BOOKS

DAYS OF INFAMY: MacArthur, Roosevelt, Churchill — The Shocking Truth Revealed

By John Costello. 448 pages. \$24. Pocket.

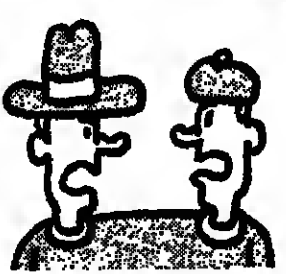
Reviewed by Douglas Brinkley

IT was with some trepidation that I opened John Costello's new book on Pearl Harbor, "Days of Infamy," turned off by its tabloid dust jacket: "MacArthur, Roosevelt, Churchill — The Shocking Truth Revealed." To my relief, I found a remarkable and original scholarly contribution. The odds of such good fortune on the topic of Pearl Harbor are indeed small.

From the moment of the surprise attack on Dec. 7, 1941, conspiracy theorists with firm opinions and few facts have fanned inflammatory speculation that Franklin Roosevelt had out-Machiavellied Machiavelli by allowing the Japanese to destroy the U.S. fleet in Hawaii in order to force reluctant Americans to accept the inevitability of going to war. A staggering array of ludicrous "Back Door to War" theories were concocted in the 1940s. Some fine books have

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ronald Holden, head of "France in Your Glass," a Seattle-based wine-tour company, is reading "French or Foe" by Polly Platt. "It is the best compendium I've ever seen on the differences and similarities between French and American cultures, with dozens of on-the-mark anecdotes." (IHT)



been written on Pearl Harbor — notably Gordon Prange's magisterial "At Dawn We Slept" — but the majority have been highly sensationalized rubbish.

Costello, a popular British scholar of World War II with nearly a dozen books under his belt, adopts the stance of historian as probing detective; in this instance his painstaking archival research has been especially fruitful. With documents to support his case, Costello successfully rehabilitates the railroaded careers of the Pacific Fleet commander, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, and the U.S. Army's Hawaiian commander, Lieutenant General Walter C. Short, Pearl Harbor scapegoats, in a

compelling narrative that is bound to upset admirers of General Douglas MacArthur.

The nub of the matter, the heart of the drama of Dec. 7 and 8, 1941, Costello says, played out at Clark Field in the Philippines nine hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, when MacArthur's vulnerable air force was demolished on the ground. The analysis is not particularly new, for the Philippines debacle, particularly MacArthur's decision to leave his planes resting wing-to-wing like sitting ducks, has long baffled scholars of the Pacific War. Forced to retreat, MacArthur evacuated Manila Christmas Eve, and with great fanfare moved his headquarters to Corregidor, an island fortress at the mouth of Manila Bay, just off the Bataan Peninsula. Costello's contribution to this well-known story is fresh documentary evidence that MacArthur was indeed derelict in his duty.

It is impossible to disagree with Costello's conclusion that MacArthur's failure to launch a preemptive air strike against Japanese bases in Formosa immediately following Pearl Harbor, despite specific and direct orders from Washington, was

ample cause for FDR to relieve him of his duties immediately.

Why didn't he? Costello implies that MacArthur was more than a wily opportunist whose mastery of the public relations aspect of war enabled him to use his inflated reputation as a national hero to escape public embarrassment and presidential dismissal. He finds tainted, perhaps treasonous conduct: a \$500,000 personal payoff to MacArthur from President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, perhaps a bribe to garner U.S. neutrality, but ostensibly to "recompense and reward, however inadequate, for distinguished service rendered between November 15, 1935 and December 30, 1941." This charge is not new, but like a cagey prosecutor Costello moves the reader to deem MacArthur's acceptance of the money, for whatever reason, reprehensible.

Costello's chapters on the blundered military careers of Kimmel and Short are also controversial. He convincingly demonstrates that both officers were unfairly reprimanded and relieved of duty, left to bear the brunt of the blame that rightfully belong to MacArthur and the Roosevelt administration.

"It may be too late for Admiral Kimmel and General Short," writes Costello in an unusual display of advocacy history. "But there is now a compelling case to be made for putting the public record straight with a posthumous restoration to the full ranks that the two Hawaiian commanders would have attained had they not been forced to retire in disgrace."

Douglas Brinkley, director of the Eisenhower Center and associate professor of history at the University of New Orleans, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

COVER the West and South hands in the diagramed deal and put yourself in the East seat. You are defending four spades after South has opened one spade and jumped to four spades following a one to four trumps response. Your partner has led the diamond four, dummy has played low, and South has played the queen under your king. Now plan your defense.

If you are defending four spades, consider what you know after South has played the diamond queen. The diamond deuce is missing, and it is highly probable that West has it. Therefore, South has another diamond and has unblocked the queen to be able to finesse the ten subsequently.

East may think about shifting to clubs and recognize that the club ten would be the correct card. That is a surrounding or sandwich play that neutralizes dummy's nine if South had A J x or K J x. But as the cards are, any club play is fatal to the defense. South wins, draws, trumps and finessees the dia-

mond ten. The diamond ace is then the 10th trick.

If East sees this coming, he will return a diamond at the second trick. That cuts South's line of communication with the dummy. If he attempts to score two diamond tricks immediately, East can ruff. And if South draws trumps, he will have no way to score dummy's remaining diamond winner. Either way, South has four losers and the game fails.

NORTH			
♠ 72	♥ K 63	♦ A 1075	♣ 943
WEST			
♠ 8754	♥ 109642	♦ K 62	
EAST			
♠ 864	♥ A Q 108	♦ K 3	♣ Q 1087
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A K Q 10983	♥ 2	♦ Q 8	♣ A 5

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 N.T. Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond four.

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Japan's West Coast Cuisine

By Elizabeth Andoh

KANAZAWA, Japan — Kanazawa, the cultural and culinary center of Japan's western coast, is a modern metropolis of 430,000 people that is steeped in centuries of history. Although the area is famous for exquisite silk brocades, lacquerware and gold leaf — a result of a legacy of arts and crafts dating back to its origins — given its size and population, it also has one of the greatest concentrations of excellent restaurants of any Japanese city.

The present-day city and environs were known in feudal times as the Kaga region. The local cuisine, known collectively as *Kaga ryori*, includes regional dishes such as *jibuna ni* (literally "bubbling pot," a thick duck and wheat-gluten stew), *gori no tsukuda ni* (tiny soy-simmered river fish) and *kuzu kiri* (opalescent arrowroot noodles served chilled with a dark honeylike dipping sauce). They are found on nearly every restaurant menu in Kanazawa.

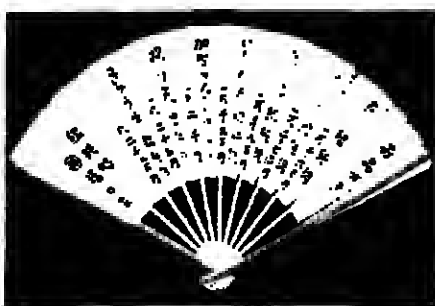
All three Kaga delicacies were included in the lunch I enjoyed at Sugi no 1, an elegant, traditional restaurant in the Tera-machi district, which contains hundreds of small temples and shrines.

Food is exquisitely presented here. Our lunch featured a dozen bite-size foods charmingly arranged in a miniature landscape. A slice of fish sausage shaped like a maple leaf was glazed with autumnal vermillion. A swirl of egg shreds, captured in glistening blocks of aspic, evoked chrysanthemums in full bloom.

A tiny crystal cup of *zakuro shu* (a pleasantly astringent pomegranate liqueur) was included with the savory tidbits, as was a small but delicious serving of duck stew garnished with a dash of fiery wasabi horseradish.

Most traditional Japanese meals end with soup, rice and pickles. Sugi no 1 served a clear, herb-splunged broth with a fluffy shrimp dumpling in it. Steaming white rice sprinkled with *gori no tsukuda ni* (half-inch-long whole river fish stewed in seasoned soy sauce) shared space in a lacquered box with pearly pickled *rakkyo* (piquant ramp-like garlic bulbs) and verdant chunks of lightly sautéed cucumber. One of the pleasures of Sugi no 1 is the tableware — an impressive assortment of antique and modern pieces of Kutani china, Oribe pottery and Yamana and Wajima nuri lacquerware. Elegant, full-course dinners that feature regional and seasonal delicacies begin at \$150 a person.

Fumureya, a store that specializes in both fresh and dried wheat gluten, called *ohi*, also operates an adjacent small restaurant that serves lunch and tea with *ofu*



Menu at Fuku Wa Uchi.

snacks. Various set menus are offered from a simple but filling \$18 lunch, to a more elaborate and elegant full-course menu for \$50. I adore *ofu* and found the *soba bento*, which features fresh wheat gluten resembling noodles, particularly to my liking. In addition to the noodles, the set lunch includes a small portion of *jibuna ni* (Fumureya's version of this stew is made with chicken instead of duck, *ofu* and thick black shiitake mushrooms) as well as a taste of sesame-sauced bean curd sheets, or *yuba*, and a bowl of rice garnished with *tsukuda ni fu*, a vegetarian version of the soy-stewed *gori* fish. Crisp, colorful pickled radishes and eggplant were served separately with hot tea.

Many Americans associate wheat gluten and bean curd with rigidly vegetarian diets. Fortunately, the Japanese approach these two versatile ingredients from a broader and more appealing perspective. The menu at Hanamura, a restaurant specializing in bean curd dishes, *tofu ryori*, is neither strictly vegetarian nor totally Japanese. Several generous but modestly priced dinners are available in addition to à la carte items. My companion had the mini banquet for \$30 and I tried the *tofu-zukushi* special for \$25.

Our favorite dishes were a steamed turnip carved to resemble a chrysanthemum and stuffed with pungent *miso* (fermented bean paste) and ground chicken, *gomadofu* (a nutty sesame pudding), and *ageda-shi-dofu* (crispy cubes of fried bean curd moistened in smoky broth and garnished with grated ginger and chopped scallions). As sweets, Hanamura offered several bean curd confections such as *shu karume*, modeled after cream puffs but filled with fluffy, sweet *tofu* instead of whipped cream, for \$1.30, and ice cream for \$3.30 that was tastier than American *tofu*-based frozen desserts.

Sushi Gemppei, in the Omicho Market, opens at 10:30 A.M. and within an hour a long line has formed outside. This no-frills, 10-seat sushi bar attracts loyal residents and eager visitors with its great fish at reasonable prices. The prices change

according to market conditions, and are posted on the wall. Although this menu is in Japanese, you can figure out the prices by observing the color and number of stripes on the small plates of other customers at the counter.

As I sat down, for example, the woman next to me ordered *ama ebi* (soft, sweet shrimp, on a plate with three red stripes — \$4) and *hirame* (flounder, with one red stripe, one black stripe — \$2.50). I splurged on an order of *chu toro* (a pair of these melt-in-your-mouth fatty tuna sushi were \$8 — one silver stripe), then proceeded to sample several local delicacies in the \$3 category (two red stripes): a sweet-and-crunchy white-shelled clam called *manju gai* (literally "dumpling clam"), ruby red *maji maguro* (baby bonito), and pale *sawara* (speckled mackerel). Delicious *tekka maki* (sliced tuna rolls) and *ume shiso maki* (pickled plum and herb sliced roll) were \$2 and \$1.50 a roll, respectively.

The four dexterous chefs at Sushi Gemppei turn out orders as quickly as you can give them: within 40 minutes of taking our seats, my partner and I had eaten our fill, with an impressive stack of striped plates in front of us. We brought these to the register to be tallied up: \$73 was our total, including a glass of beer and tax.

If you are a fan of Japanese noodles, head for Fuku Wa Uchi, Oni Wa Soto. The unusual name refers to a Japanese holiday, *Setsubun*, celebrated in early February. On that day dried beans are tossed out the door to chants of "Oni wa soto" ("Out with the ogres"), and tossed into the house while chanting "Fuku wa uchi" ("Bring in good fortune"). The decor is a bit kitschy — male and female ogres decorate the bathroom doors — and vaguely reminiscent of a rustic farmhouse; low tables with thin seat cushions are set on a dais with tatami mats.

After removing your shoes and taking a seat, you'll be presented with a small bowl of matcha tea and candied lotus root and beans; these are on the house. I highly recommend the \$18 wild mushroom and noodle dish called *kinoko nabe udon*. Individual casseroles are brought to your place, where they cook over burners set into the table (a real farmhouse would have an open hearth over which your pot would bubble). Rice and pickles are served a bit later. The rice is added to the broth left in the pot. This makes a very tasty porridge that reminded me of truffle-flecked risotto.

Elizabeth Andoh, an American journalist who lives in Tokyo, wrote this for the New York Times.



In Varanasi, Indian hospitality more than made up for discomforts.

Pleasures and Plagues Of Traveling in India

By Miranda Haines
International Herald Tribune

AGRA, India — I was lying in a hospital bed in the Indian city of Agra with a needle taped into the top of my hand when I heard the voice of a BBC announcer, on a flickering black-and-white television, saying that the plague had broken out in Surat.

My eyes focused on a bowl of fruit, still cool from the icebox, on my bedside table, and I felt, with a wave of relief, that my sister had probably saved my life.

Here in rural India, she had found the seemingly impossible: five-star medical care in an emergency situation. The plague didn't seem such a threat from where I lay. We were three weeks into our trip and nothing had gone quite as planned. We knew that traveling in India wouldn't be a piece of cake. Dirty water, bacteria-ridden food even in expensive hotels, the ubiquitous "Delhi belly" and malaria are constant hazards. But we are already planning another trip. We also caught a different bug — old as the plague but not so curable — the Asian travel bug.

Hospitality abounded from so many people we met. In Varanasi, I had an ear infection that led us to Dr. Tandon's office in the old side of town, above a small pharmacy. "So many tourists come here to look," the doctor confided to us, "but India is just as much a country to feel as to see. Come back tomorrow at the end of surgery so that we can talk more."

I eagerly assented. His good medical advice and help — not to mention the many cups of tea he offered and the time we spent in discussion — made me welcome and comfortable over the next few days.

Back in the muddy streets, flooded with the last of the monsoon rains, I had more encounters with hospitable Indians. Shopping was an adventure in the tiny cobbled alleys, where rats would sniff unabashed among the crowds and bright lights. I took my shoes off, as is the custom, to step onto the white-sheeted floor of a silk shop, and a wet brown mouse ran over my feet. The shop owner laughed at my disgust and told me the small rodents were all "our friends."

It was these "friends" that were spreading the plague in western India, where we were heading next.

But before leaving, we looked up a friend of a friend: a certain Dr. Veer Bhadra Mishra, the Brahmin priest who lives at the Tulsi Ghat, and is also a professor of hydraulic engineering at Banaras University. His Ganga Action Clean-Up, an independent group, is dedicated to cleaning up the Ganges' filthy water. He has a laboratory downstream from where all the city's sewage flows untreated into the river.

"In this world of the flushing toilet, thousands of worshippers bathe every morning in the holy water while the sewage continues to flow into our Ganga," he told us. We couldn't help but notice, too, the bloated corpses floating farther out, vultures perched atop them.

Bhadra invited us to an evening service and dinner at his temple, the Sankat Mochan. While people bowed to touch his feet, he escorted us in, to the intimidating sound of smashing cymbals. Worshippers lighted torches and passed them among themselves, offered food and made a bed for their god — a statue in a crypt. For dinner we sat cross-legged in front of individual small, square wooden tables. "The food is made and blessed in the temple," Bhadra said.

The next day the train that was supposed

to take us to Agra was two hours late. The midday heat on the platform was stifling. We sat on our luggage — the best anti-theft device — and watched, with everyone else, the bustle of passengers coming and going, the insistence of beggars, the hard-working and noisy vendors. A sacred cow charged at a banana cart when the owner had his back turned, and managed to eat a few before he was pushed roughly away.

The small cartons of fruit juice weren't enough to quench my thirst. I began to feel queasy and was relieved to find our coach when finally the huge steam engine screeched to a slow halt.

We sat in the station for at least half an hour while small children came through the coach sweeping away nut shells and the cartons with handmade nut brushes.

A sticky night that we passed in the basic second-class sleeper (there was no option) was my sister's last one, as she had to fly home to England from Delhi the next day. I was looking forward to exploring the palaces of Rajasthan for two more weeks.

At five the next morning we hung out the door of the coach as the train chugged slowly through the suburbs of Agra to catch the pink rays the morning sun threw on the towering dome a few kilometers away: the Taj Mahal.

Agra station involved another hectic melee, as we argued over tickets and rickshaws until the armed police held back the mob of shouting men. We finally found someone to take us to the hotel of our choice for our price.

ONLY then did I realize, on the roof garden overlooking the Taj, how exhausted I was from the rattling journey. I was hot but not sweating, a bad sign. In the room I became sick. Four alarming hours later I had lost bodily liquids and couldn't keep any amount down. Hallucinating and delirious, I was scared for the first time.

In my sister's rush to get me to the Amli Jaggi Memorial Hospital we had left without money for the rickshaw man. He apparently was more concerned about me and not only waived the fare but waited an hour in the oppressive sun to take her back to the hotel.

"I am keeping you here," Dr. Jaggi said, noticing the fright in my sister's expression. "And don't worry, our hospital is easily up to European standards. We will have her well and strong enough to enjoy the rest of her stay." My sister was in tears now.

Two days later I got a telephone call from my sister at home — "You know, there's plague in India?" We laughed. Not that it was funny, it just seemed distant, and not at all scary compared to the everyday hazards of traveling in India.

FEAR THIS

■ Vanilla ice cream and ginger ale. A plate of hash browns and 13 Cokes. Lots of pickles. Four pieces of burned toast. A chili pepper. Some bacon fat. A shot of brandy. Ingredients for an exotic recipe? No, an unsentimental list of cures for a holiday hangover. But there's only one sure-fire remedy. Dr. Anne Geller of New York hospital's alcoholism treatment center told The New York Times: Don't drink.

Provence's Green-Gold Treasure

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

FONTVIEILLE, France — With less than 1 percent of the global output of olive oil, France is by far the world's smallest producer. But the growers whose groves border this enchanting Provencal village are convinced that their rich green-golden olive oil — pleasingly astringent, pure of flavor and filled with the heady fragrance of freshly crushed olives — is among the finest in the world.

So for the last four years, seven small mills in the Baux Valley near Saint-Rémy-de-Provence have joined forces to carry their message to the public. With mills working almost round the clock from November through January, the Moulinsiers de la Vallée des Baux crush six distinct varieties of olives, producing anywhere from 14,000 to 150,000 liters of extra-virgin and virgin oil annually per mill. (In the global view this is peanuts: Of the world's 800 million olive trees only 3.5 million grow in France. Spain tops the list, with 32 percent of the crop, with Italy a close second at 30 percent.)

Size may be an asset to the Baux Valley growers, since traditional methods, small mills, personal care, and age-old olive trees (which can easily live to be 500 years old) help to produce a highly distinguished oil that can be rich, creamy, fragrant, nonhitler, sometimes even lemony, all at once. Compared to even the finest of

its Spanish and Italian counterparts, the Baux region's oil is fruity without being cloying, astringent with no touch of bitterness, full but not heavy, with an always distinctive flavor of freshly crushed olives.

Yet even among those seven mills, there are characteristics that distinguish one from another. This year, to help consumers learn about the region's oil, as well as the characteristics of each mill, the growers have created miniature tasting packages — seven tiny bottles each holding about four tablespoons of freshly pressed oil. This way, tasters can easily conduct blind tastings — preferably with just a small cube of bread to soak up each flavorful oil — and come up with a personal favorite.

WHAT'S more, the samplings allow one to taste the freshest first-pressed oil, or *huile nouvelle*, oil that is slightly limpid and cloudy, often more pronounced in flavor, almost volatile. The same oil, once allowed to settle naturally in huge vats over a period of several weeks, will become clearer, somewhat less awkward, rounder, less fleeting and less capricious.

For some fans — myself included — there is nothing more lively, fresh, and fragrant than a cloudy bottle of newly pressed winter oil. I love its sharp, fresh, ephemeral qualities and for the first month or so use it less in cooking and more as a condiment — drizzled on toast that has been scrubbed with tomato or garlic, tossed in a green salad with nothing

more than a sprinkling of salt, poured over the new season's crop of freshly cooked chick-peas, showered over steaming baby potatoes crushed with a fork. Later, as the oil matures, I begin to use it for sautéing (when the heat really brings out its pure olive flavor and aroma), for a heady garlic mayonnaise, or aioli, or even for a special batch of deep-fried potatoes.

Taste this year's newly pressed oil from the superlative Moulin Jean-Marie Cornille in Maussane-les-Alpilles and your first sensation is one of purity and roundness, followed by a pleasant astringency at the back of the throat. It is almost like a wine that is still fermenting, almost fizzy, making you aware of dealing with a living, changing product.

The oil from the Moulin des Barres, also in Maussane, tastes almost like a highly subtle lemon vinaigrette, with a fresh green but not grassy aftertaste. The 1994 crop from the Moulin Fargion & Albert in Aureille is almost a combination of the other two, extremely round, very soft, very olivey.

But connoisseurship is a personal affair, so why not just taste for yourself? To order a *coffret goût*, a sampler of all seven oils, priced at 95 francs (about \$17.50), including delivery within France, contact Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Pays d'Arles. Allée de la Nouvelle Elouse, 13643 Arles Cedex; tel: 90.94.02.00. Oil can also be purchased directly at the mills. Prices range from 66 to 76 francs a liter.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Nobody's Fool

Directed by Robert Benton.
U.S.

You hear Paul Newman before you see him in "Nobody's Fool," yelling affectionately to Jessica Tandy as his landlady, Miss Beryl. With the raspiest of voices has taken on recently and the irreverence that has always been part of his charm, he shouts: "Still alive in there, old lady? Didn't die in your

sleep, did you?" Then he sits in her living room chair to put on his work boots, which isn't easy. He has a bad knee and an occasional off-the-books job working construction for Carl Roebuck (Bruce Willis), who owes him money. He lives alone in the apartment above Miss Beryl's, and at 60 he is running out of time for his life to turn out all right. Newman's performance as Donald Sullivan, who is called Sully by

everyone except Miss Beryl, is the single best of this year and among the finest he has ever given. He plays Sully from the inside out, Newman's approach — without cheap sentiment or self-pity — is matched by the film itself, exquisitely directed by Robert Benton and adapted by him from Richard Russo's novel. On screen as in the book, "Nobody's Fool" has the rich texture of a 19th-century novel, as if Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" were transported to the blue-collar town of North Bath in upstate New York. Bath is the kind of place people usually try to escape, but "Nobody's Fool" is the nearly plotless story of those who stay. In a series of lifelike small encounters, some comic and some deeply emotional, Sully discovers how many people count on him. Throughout the film, Sully's past unfolds gracefully, as the pieces fall into his line of vision. There are slight flaws but this is a film in which almost everything works. If "Nobody's Fool" is often heart-breaking in its sense of loss, it is also hopeful in the strength of its emotions and the sheer beauty of its performances. (Caryn James, NYT)

Street Fighter

Directed by Steven E. de Souza. U.S.

If Jean-Claude Van Damme's newest action-adventure film, "Street Fighter," is remembered for anything, it will probably be for Raul Julia's flaming portrayal of General M. Bison, an international villain of Hitlerian proportions. An insane warlord in the make-believe South Asian country of Shadaloo, Bison is hell-bent on world conquest. He has tricks up his sleeve that are not deployed until the movie's chaotic final action sequence. This role was Julia's final screen performance, and the actor gives it his all. Julia's nostril-flaring campiness befits a film that is the latest action-adventure movie to be spun off from a video game. The movie is fast and jerky, with no narrative continuity and lots of candy-colored pyrotechnics. If Steven E. de Souza, who wrote and directed "Street Fighter," has captured the look and mood of a video game, the film is an otherwise dreary, overstuffed hodgepodge of poorly edited martial arts sequences and often unintelligible dialogue. (Stephen Holden, NYT)



Robert Mammone, as a victim, in "Street Fighter."

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سكيا من الامم

Plagues in India

Two hours later, the... the best anti-... with everyone... the hard work... had his... a few... at least had... come through... can shells... passed in the... there was no... she had to... the new... more weeks... we hung... the train... the... with the... another... and no... held back... the... of the...

Hunting Sardinia's Elusive 'Porcu Abbru'

By Ken Shulman

PATTADA, Sardinia — The sun was just beginning to lurch over the toothy ridge. We gathered in the milky dawn outside the ramshackle shepherd's hut in the valley beneath Pattada, five men with rifles, and one, myself, with a Nikon.

Tommaso, Piero, Antonio, Gavino, Peppinieddu. These were the hunters. Half a dozen dogs — bloodhounds, beagles and setters — on tethers barked and twisted in anticipation. They too knew that this was the first day of hunting season.

I am not over the over been a hunter. I do consume most animal products and have nothing to principle against the killing of animals. I once worked for a year in a Boston wholesale meat market, sparring like Rocky with the hanging quarters of beef. Yet I had never been party to the kill.

I had been invited by Tommaso, my brother-in-law, to tag along. Like most Sardinians, my day's companions were considerably shorter and stockier than I am. And like most Sardinians, they were silent. It was hard to wrest a smile from any of them.

"Olives" shouted Antonio, the proprietor of the shack, as he passed around a plate of grappa-soaked grapes. He was

the one jolly exception in the group. "Olives for the hunt."

Hunting in Sardinia is a social rite that goes back to the earliest inhabitants of the island. Today, only Sardinians and residents of Sardinia are permitted to hunt on the island. The hunting tradition is passed down from father to son. Of my five companions, four were exposed to the sport by their fathers. Three carried their dead fathers' rifles.

As it was December, the day's prey was the *porcu abbru*, known to the rest of Italy as *cinghiale* and in English-speaking countries as wild boar. Smaller than its Continental counterpart, the Sardinian wild boar rarely exceeds 90 kilograms (200 pounds). Yet like much of the fauna on this still untamed island, it is more savage. The *porcu abbru* usually covers 40 kilometers a night while foraging for food, uprooting shrubs, trees and crops. It is all muscle, as fast as a dog to open terrain and faster through the brush. It looks, and acts, like a hairy pig on steroids. Unlike a deer, it does not inspire fondness or pity. And the hills in northern Sardinia are full of them.

The morning was magnificent. And the terrain was rugged. In half an hour, we had climbed 900 meters. Four riflemen were posted at 30-meter intervals along a ridge. Antonio was circling beneath with the dogs, making as much noise as possible to rouse a nocturnal

boar from its daytime slumber and drive him toward us.

In the distance, still out of sight, the dogs began to bay wildly. The noise grew louder and louder. Tommaso motioned for me to still. I could hear my heart pounding, as I waited for the boar to come crashing through the bushes. Tommaso released the safety on his double-barreled shotgun. I wondered whether I would flinch when he fired, whether the sight of the boar with its chest or head flattened by a single shot would disgust or intrigue me.

AND then the noise grew softer and softer. Tommaso lowered his rifle and put on the safety. "They must have passed behind the ridge," he said, motioning for the group to move.

We covered 15 kilometers, climbing gingerly over spindly dry stone walls strug with barbed wire, bulging through gnarled, grasping vines and thorns. We saw the telltale marks — frenetic, six-tooth incisions in the ground, like Reggie Jackson digging in at the batter's box — of several wild boars. But nothing more.

At one point I saw Tommaso's brother Piero, gliding through the waist-high grass, his rifle balanced across his shoulders, the two setters at his heels like Mercury's wings. It was a vision. This was his element, I thought. He would never be so free.

At 2 we returned to Antonio's shed for lunch. The meo told hunting stories, half to Italian, half in their native tongue. They told how they usually strap their wild boars across the hoods of their cars and drive through the town, stopping at every bar for a drink. They told about the time one of their companions had killed two boars with one squeeze of the trigger. With what they spend on rifles, ammunition and the morass of yearly fees and licenses, they could keep an entire soccer team in meat.

"I hunt because I like to be out of doors, and because I like to see the wild animals," Tommaso told me on the way back to town. But I don't think even Tommaso could articulate the avianist instinct that governs his Sundays. Or that he or any of his friends would feel the need to.

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.



Touring the World Inside a Chinese Park

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

SHENZHEN, China — East is east, and west is west, and over the twin shall meet unless it's in an amusement park in southern China. Here Mount Fuji rises within a short walk from the Grand Canyon, the Eiffel Tower peers over Cambodia's Angkor Wat, and a typical Southeast Asian waterside village can be seen from St. Mark's Square in Venice.

Window of the World, where 118 famous world sites are reproduced — all in miniature — has drawn more than 2 million visitors in its first six months.

Most Chinese people who migrate to Shenzhen go for work and to make money. Thus, this export center of more than 2 million people has cash to spare and many workers who are ready to spend it. And so amid the high-rise apartment buildings and low-cost factories in this Chinese boom town, three Chinese companies decided to sink about \$60 million into a park that would take visitors around the world in 80 minutes.

Window of the World lies alongside a busy car and truck route that leads out of Shenzhen north to Guangzhou. The park looms smaller than life, like a strange mirage after miles of construction sites and shabby buildings. At its northern edge, a replica of the Golden Gate Bridge arches over the roadway.

Admission costs about \$20 — four or five days' salary for most workers in Shenzhen.

Inside the gate lies the World Square, an open rotunda with Greek columns, Egyptian hieroglyphs and famous gates from around the world. Small disks have been laid into the pavement measuring the distances from Shenzhen to other big cities and capitals. Standing here, one can imagine that all roads lead to Shenzhen.

From the World Square, I ducked through Iraq's Ishtar Gate, barely glancing at the glass pyramid of the Louvre to the left. On the other side, just past the monorail, stands a huge replica of the Eiffel Tower, 108 feet (33 meters) high, according to the guide map. It dominates the center of the park and looks

pretty much like the real thing, with an elevator ferrying visitors up the side.

The designers of the park must have been Francophiles, because beyond the Eiffel Tower stood a convincing replica of the Arc de Triomphe, built large enough for a small truck to drive through it.

THE scale of the reproductions in the park varies widely, and so just downstairs from the Arc de Triomphe, one can gaze out over Versailles, which barely rises to the knee. Behind Versailles stands St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, which comes up just above the waist. This view is a favorite photo spot for tourists.

Wandering through other famous sites of Europe, I suddenly became confused. I had wound past the Leaning Tower of Pisa and the Cologne Cathedral, walked down a flight of stairs with St. Mark's of Venice on my left and the windmills of Holland on my right. In the distance, I could see the real rice paddies of southern China. But I had lost my place on the map.

Luckily, a sign pointed me in the direction of America. Along the way, I

had to step lively to avoid the tiny tourist cart shaped like a choo-choo train. On one side, the Colosseum of Rome could be seen in the foreground and the Pyramids behind that. On the other side, I could see Africa: a brightly painted Ndebele house, a large sculptured elephant that people were climbing and a panoramic view of toy-size animals at a Keoyan safari park.

Beyond this lay the New World. Niagara Falls was 80 meters wide and 10 meters high, another favorite photo opportunity. And for those seeking the truly unique photo opportunity, Window of the World offers the chance to pose with lower Manhattan, the Washington Monument, the U.S. Capitol and Mount Rushmore all in one picture. You can even see the tip of the Eiffel Tower in the background and a little bit of the Grand Canyon.

No tourist site would be complete without a shopping opportunity, and a reproduction of a quaint European cobblestone street has shops with some of the toys Shenzhen exports around the world, including Disney characters.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: (1) 52177404, open daily. To Jan. 29: "Agypten: Agypten und das Abendland."

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musée d'Art Ancien, tel: (2) 508-32-11, closed Mondays. To Feb. 12: "De Voet a David."

BRITAIN

Edinburgh
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, tel: (31) 332-2266, open daily. To Feb. 26: "Sir James Gunn."

London
Hayward Gallery, tel: (71) 828-3144, open daily. To Jan. 8: "The Romantic Spirit in German Art 1790-1890."

National Gallery, tel: (71) 389-1765, open daily. To Jan. 15: "Making and Meaning: The Young Michelangelo."

DENMARK

Copenhagen
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: 42-19-07-19, open daily. To Feb. 5: "Toulouse-Lautrec and Paris."

FRANCE

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-40-65, closed Tuesdays. To Feb. 20: "Kurt Schwitters."

Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 9: "Gustave Caillebotte, 1848-1894."

Musée d'Art Moderne, tel: (1) 47-23-61-27, closed Mondays. To March 19: "André Derain, 1880-1954: Le Peintre du Trouble Moderne."

Musée de l'Art et du Costume, Palais Galliera, tel: (1) 47-20-85-23, closed Mondays. To March 12: "Histoire du Jean de 1750 à nos Jours."

Musée du Louvre, tel: (1) 40-20-53-17, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 16: "Autour de Poussin."

Musée Marmottan-Claude Monet, tel: 42-24-07-22, closed Mondays. To Jan. 29: "Château d'Orsay du Palais de la Bevillette de Vienne: De Waldmüller a Klimt."

GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius-Bau, tel: (30) 254-85-738, closed Mondays. To Feb. 5: "Der Fiss im Raum."

Cologne
Museum Ludwig, tel: (221) 221-2523, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Yves Klein: Der Spring ins Leere."

Düsseldorf
Kunstmuseum Düsseldorf im Ehrenhof, tel: (211) 89-9-2460, closed Mondays. To March 19: "Die Sammlung Kohnheller: Van Gogh, Braque, Léger und Klee bis Picasso."

Kunststammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen, tel: (211) 8381-174, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Yves Klein: Der Spring ins Leere (Part II)."

HAMBURG

Hamburger Kunsthalle, tel: (40) 24-86-26-12, closed Mondays. To Feb. 12: "Munch und Deutschland."

IRELAND

Dublin
Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, tel: (1) 872-2182, closed. To Jan. 22: "Herm Hayden, 1883-1970."

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv
Tel Aviv Museum of Art, tel: (3) 686-1297, open daily. To March 18: "Keith Haring."

ITALY

Genoa
Palazzo Ducale, tel: (10) 591-106, closed Mondays. To Jan. 29: "Marc Chagall e il suo Mondo tra Vitebsk e Parigi."

Venice
Palazzo Ducale, tel: (41) 522-4047, open daily. To Feb. 28: "Homage to St. Mark."

JAPAN

Tokyo
Museum of Contemporary Art, tel: (3) 3445-0651, open daily. To Feb. 19: "Space, Time and Memory: Photography and Beyond in Japan."

Mitsukoshi Museum, tel: (3) 385-1111, open daily. To Jan. 22: "Rene Magritte."

LUXEMBOURG

Musée National d'Histoire et d'Art, tel: 47-93-30-214, closed Mondays. To Jan. 15: "J. Kutter." A retrospective.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum, tel: (20) 570-5282, open daily. To Jan. 15: "Oskar Redon: Prince of Dreams."

The Hague
Haags Gemeentemuseum, tel: (70) 338-1111, open daily. To April 30: "Piet Mondrian: 1872-1944."

NORWAY

Oslo
Nasjonalgalleriet, tel: (22) 22-20-04-04, closed Saturdays and Sundays. To Jan. 15: "Tradition and Innovation: Norwegian Art at the Turn of the Century."

POLAND

Warsaw
The National Museum, tel: (22) 621-1031, closed Mondays. To Feb. 19: "The Collection of Boleslaw and Lina Nawrocki."

SPAIN

Madrid
Fundación Juan March, tel: (1) 435-42-40, open daily. To Jan. 22: "Tesoros del Arte Japonés: Periodo Edo 1615-1868."



Chagall's "Lovers in Blue," shown in Genoa.

Fundación Thyssen-Bornemisza, tel: (91) 369-0151, closed Mondays. To Feb. 12: "El Siglo de Oro del Paisaje Holandés."

SWEDEN

Stockholm
Nationalmuseum, tel: (8) 686-42-50, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Goya."

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Musée Rath, tel: (22) 310-52-70, closed Mondays. To Feb. 12: "L'Esprit d'une Collection: De Caspar David Friedrich a Ferdinand Hodler."

UNITED STATES

Atlanta
High Museum of Art, tel: (404) 577-6940, closed Sundays. To Jan. 14: "Workers, An Archaeology of the Industrial Age: Photographs by Sebastião Salgado."

Houston
The Menil Collection, tel: (713) 525-8400, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Jan. 9: "Colonial Masterpieces from Bolivia."

New York
Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Origins of Impressionism." Also, to March 28: "Greek Gold: Jewelry of the Classical World."

San Francisco
M.H. de Young Memorial Museum, tel: (415) 863-3330, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To March 5: "A Gift to America: Masterpieces of European Painting from the Samuel H. Kress Collection."

Washington
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 737-4215, open daily. To March 19: "Italian Renaissance Architecture."

Some museums may be closed on holidays. Check before going.

OCTOBER 1995

17 TUESDAY 18 WEDNESDAY

The New France: Implications for Global Business

— Paris —

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The International Herald Tribune and Institut Français des Relations Internationales are convening a major new conference on the theme, "The New France: Implications for Global Business." This prestigious event will assess the new developments in France following the presidential elections and will feature key members of the new government in addition to major industrialists and finance and government leaders from around the world.

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U.S. Cites Progress With North Korea

Still, No Sign of 'When or If' American Pilot Might Be Freed

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. diplomat who is in North Korea seeking the release of a captured U.S. Army helicopter pilot "made good progress" Thursday, but "it is still impossible to predict when and if" the flyer will be freed, the State Department said.

The department's spokesman, Mike McCurry, said "we assume" that the diplomat, Thomas Hubbard, would resume discussions on Friday, and said Washington was encouraged that Mr. Hubbard, a deputy secretary of state, met with Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok Ju, a higher-level official than he saw Wednesday.

But Mr. McCurry and other officials refused to go into detail, saying the talks about Chief Warrant Officer Bobby Hall are in a crucial phase, nearly two weeks after his helicopter strayed across the Demilitarized Zone and went down inside North Korea. Warrant Officer David Hilemon was killed in the incident and his body returned last week.

North Korea has not said publicly what it wants as the price of Mr. Hall's release, and it is still unclear whether the Foreign Ministry officials Mr. Hubbard is talking to want the same thing as the military authorities who captured Mr. Hall.

U.S. officials spent much of Thursday analyzing the text of a purported confession and appeal for leniency that North Korea said Mr. Hall signed on Christmas Day. The statement says that the North shot the helicopter down.

Pentagon officials and some independent analysts said many of the personal details about Mr. Hall in the purported statement are correct, and they said the text appears to corroborate Mr. Hall of North Korea charges that he entered the North intentionally on a spying mission.

In the statement, Mr. Hall acknowledges "our intrusion deep into the territorial airspace

of North Korea," and calls the action "a grave infringement upon the sovereignty" of North Korea and "a flagrant violation of international law."

But the key paragraph says the helicopter crew's mission was to fly this route: "Chuncheon-northeast dam-CP Choke-Abcam 84-west-Abcam 32 back to Chuncheon." All those landmarks and checkpoints are inside South Korea, Pentagon sources said, and therefore the crew's mission was specifically not to enter North Korea. Mr. Hall and Mr. Hilemon may have deviated from the mission, as Mr. Hall's purported statement said, but they apparently were not assigned to enter North Korea.

The text thus appears to confirm repeated statements by President Bill Clinton and other U.S. officials that the incursion into North Korea was nothing more than a navigational error, not a planned crossing that would justify further detention of Mr. Hall.

"They just exonerated these guys," said a former official with long experience in U.S. air operations in Korea.

The purported statement by Mr. Hall provided the first detailed account of what happened to the ill-fated helicopter.

"We flew along the planned route as far as Wontong, where we deviated from the route and flew across the Military Demarcation Line," it said. "And then we illegally intruded deep into the territorial airspace of North Korea, and were shot down." The statement called the incident an act of "self-defense" by the North Korean Army.

This phrasing acknowledges that the crossing was illegal and that the North Koreans were within their rights to fire on the helicopter, but again it does not indicate that the "deviation" was assigned or deliberate.

"When the helicopter was shot, it caught fire and crashed into a steep mountain," the statement said. "Hilemon was thrown from the aircraft and died on the spot."

EUROPE: A Shift in Leadership

Continued from Page 1

France's EU allies, and neither has established as smooth a relationship with Mr. Kohl as President François Mitterrand, who will step down this spring. Mr. Kohl is to visit Mr. Balladur at his winter holiday home at Chamonix on Thursday.

Given the electoral constraint, the French government has limited its EU presidency agenda mainly to preparatory work for crucial decisions the Union will have to make in coming years.

At the top of the list is greater cooperation on foreign and security policy. Alain Lamassoure, the minister for European affairs, said an EU review conference in 1996 must deal for security what the 1992 Maastricht treaty did for monetary cooperation by setting criteria for a single EU currency.

But recent French initiatives like a joint air force unit with Britain and satellite work with Germany have been bilateral rather than EU-oriented, and a French-led report due this spring that is intended to start the 1996 debate is expected to be cautious and stress national

control over policy, EU officials said.

"We need to find a consensus on the problems before the solutions," said Yves-Thibault de Silguy, Mr. Balladur's adviser on European affairs and nominee to become EU economics commissioner in late January.

France will press its EU partners to increase aid and attention to the Mediterranean, officials said. The security risk of instability in North Africa was brought home dramatically by the hijacking of an Air France jet in Algiers last week, and the policy of increasing aid to the South as the Union opens up to the East was one of the few concrete results of Franco-German cooperation during the past six months.

But even here, French work will consist mainly of preparing for a conference between EU and Mediterranean states in Barcelona under the Spanish EU presidency in October.

France also plans a major push on the culture front that risks arousing opposition not only in Hollywood but in much of European industry.

Culture Minister Jacques Toubon urged the outgoing commission in Brussels last week to go ahead with a proposal to extend and toughen Europe's quotas on television programming when the executive agency meets next Wednesday.

The commission has delayed action for nearly two months because of a deadlock inside the agency and strong opposition to the proposal from European broadcasters and program providers, who fear it will stifle investment and much-needed links with the U.S. entertainment industry. But France fears that failure to act before the commission is replaced on Jan. 25 will kill any chance of passing legislation during its presidency.

U.S. Repatriating 4,000 Haitians

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States told more than 4,000 Haitian refugees at its military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on Thursday that they would have to return home, the State Department said.

The refugees fled Haiti by boat last year to escape its military junta. U.S. vessels took them to Guantanamo Bay.



Refugees from Russian bombing of Grozny at a train station Thursday at Nazran, in neighboring Ingushetia, where they are living in railcars.

Outside Moscow, a Hawkish Bent Reigns

By Alessandra Stanley

New York Times Service

PODOLSK, Russia — Russians do not tie yellow ribbons to trees to signal their support for their soldiers fighting in the rebellious region called Chechnya. They do not put bumper stickers on their cars to protest the bombing there.

But here, only 50 kilometers (30 miles) from Moscow, support for the use of force seems greater than in the capital, where less than 30 percent of people surveyed favored military action.

"We should have gone in and restored order there a long time ago," said Vitali Repyakh, 57, a surgeon and head of the local blood bank. The doctor's son-in-law is a medic for Interior Ministry troops and at risk of being sent to Chechnya.

"I don't want my daughter's husband to go, and I feel sorry for the soldiers who are there," he said. "But Chechnya is a criminal republic. I was glad when they sent in the troops."

In Podolsk, even those who vehemently support the war — the doctor, a factory worker, a truck driver — have some-

thing in common with neighbors who oppose it. It is a deep cynicism about the leaders who made the decision to attack Chechnya, skepticism about the news coverage, and pessimism about how the offensive will turn out.

"Yeltsin is three years too late," Dr. Repyakh said. "He has to be careful not to go too far, now. If we get too involved, it will be a second Afghanistan and we'll be run out of there."

Even though he said he supported President Boris N. Yeltsin's decision, he was doubtful about Mr. Yeltsin's explanation that minor nose surgery had prevented him from appearing in public for weeks after ordering the offensive.

"As a surgeon, I know that someone after this kind of operation can be back at work after two days," the doctor said. "I think he just wanted to hang back and wait and see."

Sipping coffee at a café, two security guards expressed contempt for Mr. Yeltsin's leadership and said they sympathized with insubordinate soldiers who have refused to carry out their mission in Chechnya.

"I am not shocked, I understand them," said one, a 42-year-old retired police officer who would only give his first name, Mikhail.

"It shows there is some humanity in our armed services," he said. He added that while the dissenters would have been court-martialed in Soviet times, he doubted that they could be prosecuted.

"The use of the army in this situation is not based on any law," Mikhail added. "No matter how vague our laws are now, the constitution is supposed to be the last word."

He seemed to be referring to an article in the constitution that prohibits the armed forces from being used to limit human rights. But the constitution also grants virtually unlimited discretion to the president, and in any case the country does not have a functioning constitutional court to weigh the issue.

"Of course Chechnya should be part of Russia and should live in accordance with our laws," said Svetlana Dmitriyeva, 35, a nurse. "But war is always bad. The politicians will settle the problem, but the people here will suffer."

POLL: America Recovers Economic Self-Confidence as Japan Loses Faith

Continued from Page 1

War II. A slight majority said there was no danger that Japan would become too aggressive if it increased its military power in order to take part in more international peacekeeping operations.

The alliance's future is certain to be a major theme in the Jan. 11 meeting in Washington between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama. State Department officials have made clear that they hope to steer the discussions away from the endless trade disputes that usually

dominate such sessions and to focus on other aspects of the relationship that, in the words of one senior department official, "have clearly been neglected in recent years."

But at a time of continuing political turmoil in Japan, there is little optimism in Washington that much new thinking will emerge in those talks.

The change may fit the national mood. For the first time since the question was first asked in 1985, a majority of Americans — 51 percent — judged the overall outcome of trade with Japan to be good for

the United States. That view comes despite the fact that Washington is likely to have a record trade deficit with Tokyo this year. But it might reflect a growing sense among Americans that they have less to fear from Japanese industry, which has been made less competitive by a strengthened yen.

In the poll, 67 percent of Americans said that, dollar for dollar, American cars are a better or equal value than Japan's. In 1985, at Detroit's low point in manufacturing quality, only half of Americans felt that way.

Detroit's rise has left the Jap-

anese unimpressed: 83 percent said that Japanese cars were a better value, and only 17 percent said the American competition was better or equal.

Less than eight months before the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, only 34 percent of Japanese said they personally held the attacks against the United States, down from half of all Japanese asked the same question in 1991. But 53 percent said they believed most of their countrymen harbor such resentments. A similar pattern existed in the United States.

RWANDA: Despite Signs That Normal Life Is Returning, the Danger of More Violence Lurks

Continued from Page 1

ethnic hatreds. It is not even entirely accurate to say that the Hutu and Tutsi are different ethnic groups — they speak the same language, worship the same God, share many of the same cultural traditions.

Even the physical characteristics that once distinguished them — the Tutsi, tall and thin; the Hutu, short and broad — have disappeared for vast segments of the population after generations of intermarriage.

"Bad leaders," said Goretti Uwamariya, 29, when asked

what had caused the war. It is the answer one hears over and over again in Rwanda, from peasants in remote villages to intellectuals, and it underscores the fact that the Hutu and the Tutsi lived together, friction contained, until politicians set them against each other.

Mrs. Uwamariya, a Tutsi, was at church on the Sunday before Christmas, worshipping with Hutu and Tutsi at a Mass in which her family members who were killed by Hutu mobs in the April violence were remembered: her husband, a brother, a sister and several aunts and uncles.

Mrs. Uwamariya said it would not be easy to live with the Hutu again, but it would be necessary to try because there really was no other choice. In October, she gave birth to a daughter.

"I'll teach her to love every body regardless of their tribe or their region," she said. "Otherwise she will become like the killers of her father."

It is hard to pin a political label on Rwanda at the moment.

It falls short of being a democracy, since no one was elected to any position, and the dominant institution is the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front, which won the war and is in effect the ruling political party.

The most important political leader is Major General Paul Kagame, who was commander of the rebel army and is now vice president and defense minister.

But it would be unfair to call the government a military dictatorship. The army is one of the most disciplined in Africa. At roadblocks, soldiers, though dressed in rumpled uniforms, are polite and sober and do not demand money. On the Rwandan side of the border with Zaire, the officials are inefficient, bureaucratic, pleasant and honest. On the Zairian side they are inefficient, bureaucratic, nasty and corrupt.

Rwanda has a civilian president and prime minister, and while they do not have General Kagame's influence over the country's political direction, they are more than figureheads.

The cabinet is made up mostly of civilians, and two key posts, interior and justice, are held by Hutu. Most of the 11 provincial governors are civilians, and in Cyangugu, the third-largest province, the government recently named a Hutu human-rights campaigner, Theobald Rutshunza, to the top spot.

"I'm not sure how much power I have," Mr. Rutshunza said in a recent interview in his barbershop. But he is testing it off as he investigates human rights abuses by the army and urges commanders not to arrest someone without sufficient evidence.

Throughout the country, about 15,000 people have been seized on the street or hauled from their homes because someone has accused them of

RUSSIA: Assault Planned

Continued from Page 1

publicly oppose the Chechen intervention. Despite widespread rumors, he has yet to be fired.

On Thursday, he courted that risk again with an appearance at the Burdenko military hospital in Moscow.

General Gromov, who had told Russian and Western reporters about his visit but not the hospital staff, swept into the trauma ward in full uniform, surrounded by television cameras, and visited 10 soldiers who had been wounded in the Chechen fighting.

"I come to congratulate you and to remind you that you are not forgotten," he told five soldiers lying in one room.

Yelena G. Bonner, widow of the dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, resigned in protest Thursday from the presidential human rights commission. Calling the conflict a "return to totalitarianism," she said: "A democratic country cannot keep by armed force an ethnic group that does not want to remain in it."

Grozny was quiet Thursday morning, but bombing and artillery barrages became intense around noon. Planes were bombing regularly throughout the day. It seemed clear that the Russians were intending to hit military and strategic targets, like the oil refinery and anti-tank guns.

Russian troops continued artillery attacks on outlying regions, where there was heavy fighting. The Russians say most of the fighting was started by Chechen forces attempting to break through their lines.

—ALESSANDRA STANLEY

In Europe, 'Concern' On Chechen Fighting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — In a sign of increasing European unease about the fighting in Chechnya, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany told Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev of Russia on Thursday his "great concern" over the fighting.

France, meanwhile, announced plans for joint diplomatic action with its European partners over the conflict.

Mr. Kinkel and Mr. Kozirev discussed the situation in the separatist republic by telephone for more than an hour. They agreed that a political solution should be found "as soon as possible," the German Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Kozirev also said that European Union ambassadors in Moscow would be invited to the Foreign Ministry this week for talks on the Chechnya situation. He previously met with EU ambassadors on Dec. 21.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, along with the United States and other European governments, has said repeatedly that the Chechnya conflict is an internal affair for Russia.

But with images of destruction in Chechnya televised daily, public pressure has been growing in Germany for a condemnation of the violence.

Bonn is eager to preserve close ties with the Kremlin and the friendly personal relationship between President Boris N. Yeltsin and Chancellor Kohl. But there is increasing pressure on the government to break its silence on the fighting.

On Wednesday, Mr. Kozirev warned that his government was prepared to use "as much force as necessary" to keep the separatist republic from leaving Russia.

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry deplored the intensified fighting, "contrary to what had been announced" by Moscow.

"We understand that fighting has intensified, in particular bombing that is not sparing civilian lives," said a ministry spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna. "The military action is continuing. We deplore that and we continue to think that only negotiations will resolve the crisis on a lasting basis."

Mr. Yeltsin promised on Tuesday that civilian areas would no longer be the targets of bombs. But intensive bombing and shelling of the Chechen capital, Grozny, has since resumed.

"We plan a number of diplomatic steps with our partners in the European Union," Ms. Colonna said, giving no details.

"We have made constant appeals to the Russian authorities to this effect," she added. "We renew these demands. The Russian authorities have a responsibility to spare civilian lives."

(AFP, AP, Reuters)

Solitary Jailing Of Israeli Decried

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Mordechai Vanunu, a technician who revealed the extent of Israel's nuclear program, has spent eight years in solitary confinement and should be allowed to mix with other prisoners, a lawmaker who visited him said Thursday.

Dedi Zucker, head of Parliament's law committee, said security officials had imposed "vindictive conditions" by isolating Mr. Vanunu for so long, and called for changes in regulations that would allow judicial review of the terms of solitary confinement.

Mr. Vanunu smuggled photographs out of the Dimona nuclear reactor in 1986, confirming foreign intelligence assessments about the extent of Israel's nuclear weapons program. The Sunday Times of London published the material and estimated Israel had more than 100 nuclear bombs. Mr. Vanunu was sentenced to 18 years for treason.

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Belize	1-800-877-8000	Ghana	0130-0013	Korea (Seoul)	0066-55-877	Sweden	0066-55-877
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In Europe, 'Concern' On Chechen Fighting

...the fighting in Chechnya, which has been going on since September 1994, has caused a deep concern in Europe. The European Union has expressed its concern over the human rights situation in Chechnya and has called for a ceasefire. The United States has also expressed its concern and has called for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. The international community is watching the situation closely and is ready to provide assistance if needed.

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Caravaggio, 'Il Sottile di Lino'

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DARIER NENTSCHE GROUP		w GT Gbl Fund Sh B	9.72	MARITIME MANAGEMENT LTD		b P.T.F. Global Value [Lux]	Ec	219.52
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TELECOMMUNICATIONS
IN ITALY AND THE WORLD



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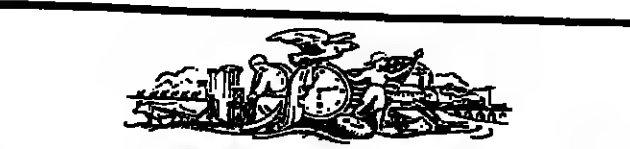
(Francesco Chirichigno)
Managing Director

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF TELECOM ITALIA

	30.06.94	31.12.93*
REVENUES (BILL)	14.276	23.404
ADDED VALUE (BILL)	11.345	18.164
ADDED VALUE / REVENUES (%)	79.5	77.6
GROSS OPERATING MARGIN (BILL)	7.994	12.327
GOM / REVENUES	56	52.7
OPERATING PROFIT (BILL)	3.136	3.796
NET FINANCIAL CHARGES / REVENUES (%)	5.3	9.8
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION (BILL)	2.175	1.741
INVESTMENTS (BILL)	3.680	7.963

*1993 FIGURES REFER TO MERGED COMPANY SIP

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THE TRIB INDEX: 112.71
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



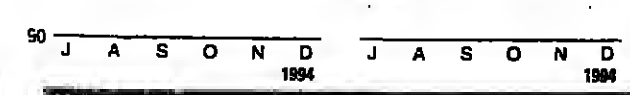
World Index
12/29/94 close: 112.71
Previous: 113.31



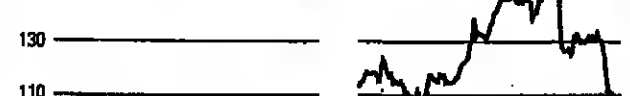
Asia-Pacific Index
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 126.94 Prev: 126.50
Up 0.44



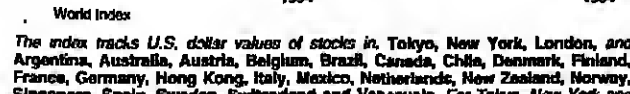
Europe Index
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 114.16 Prev: 116.10
Down 1.94



North America Index
Approx. weighting: 26%
Close: 97.00 Prev: 96.99
Up 0.01



Latin America Index
Approx. weighting: 3%
Close: 107.80 Prev: 106.32
Up 1.48



World Index
The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors	This close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	112.42	113.45	-0.91
Utilities	121.89	122.18	-0.24
Finance	113.95	114.35	-0.35
Services	110.72	111.63	-0.82

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Unisys To Slash Its Staff

Mainframe Woes Cost 4,000 Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BLUE BELL, Pennsylvania — Unisys Corp. said Thursday it would cut about 4,000 jobs and make a pre-tax charge of \$175 to \$225 million in the fourth quarter as the company shifts its focus away from a dwindling mainframe market.

The company, the fifth-largest U.S. computer maker, said that slow sales of its large computer systems and low profits in its European operations contributed to "disappointing" results for 1994, and the cost-cutting measures would help boost earnings.

Unisys shares rose 12.5 cents, to \$8.75, on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday.

The company lost almost \$2.5 billion from 1989 to 1991. Chairman James Unruh, who took the helm in 1990, has reorganized the company and cut the work force by almost half.

The latest job cuts, which represent less than 10 percent of the company's work force, will save at least \$200 million annually by the end of next year, Mr. Unruh said. About half of the cuts will be outside the United States, Unisys said, and most will be focused in the hardware, or mainframe, units.

Europe will see cuts of less than 2,000 jobs, said Martin Sexton, spokesman for the company's European operations. At the end of the third quarter, Unisys Europe/Africa division employed 7,000 people, about a seventh of the work force.

At the same time, the company said it expected to add more than 2,000 jobs in its growing consultancy and services activities. Mr. Unruh said the information-services business grew 19 percent in 1993 and 22 percent in the first nine months of this year.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Why Apple Wouldn't Bite Restraint on Pentium Served It Well

By Lawrence M. Fisher

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If there was ever any question which was the kinder, gentler computer company — Apple Computer Inc. or International Business Machines Corp. — their respective handlings of the recent missteps at Intel Corp. and Microsoft Corp. should set aside all doubt.

IBM played pit bull, while Apple played pussycat. It does not necessarily mean the people at Apple are nicer — just that they have their own reasons for diplomacy.

Intel this month thought it had all but succeeded in putting the Pentium problem behind it when IBM went for the jugular.

By publicly asserting that the Pentium might make a miscalculation every 30 days instead of every 27,000 years, IBM all but forced Intel to reconsider its "we'll tell you if you need a new chip" policy and offer new Pentiums to everybody.

IBM, despite being Intel's biggest customer, plans eventually to make its Power PC chip a direct competitor to the Pentium.

No sooner had Intel capitulated than Microsoft announced that its Windows 95 software operating system would be late.

Immediately the IBM publicist was again on the phone, pointing out what a blow Microsoft's delay would be to independent software developers — who, by the way, could ease their pain by producing programs for the 7 million or so users of IBM's alternative, OS/2.

The latest version of OS/2, intended as a direct competitor to Windows and called

Warp, was introduced this year and has sold about 800,000 copies so far.

During all this, where was Apple Computer Inc., the other natural beneficiary of problems at Microsoft and Intel?

"Oh, we certainly can't comment on our competitors," Pam Miracle, an Apple spokeswoman, said when asked whether Apple was boosting production of its non-Intel computers and non-Microsoft software in anticipation of increased demand by worried consumers.

Apple did, however, take advantage of the cover provided by Microsoft's news to confirm that its own new software operating system, code-named Copland, would be late too.

If Apple's reluctance to taunt seemed quaint alongside IBM's brass-knuckles demeanor, some industry analysts said such a stance served Apple's long-term interests.

"I think Apple is basically doing the right thing, staying on the sidelines and not commenting," said Guy Kawasaki, a columnist for MacWorld magazine.

While many analysts assigned an ulterior motive to IBM's pronouncements about Intel and Microsoft, Apple is actually in a better position to benefit from any fear, uncertainty or doubt about Windows or Intel.

The reason: IBM will not ship a personal computer with the Power PC chip inside, or a version of OS/2 that can run on it, until the middle of next year. But Apple has already sold nearly 1 million Power PC versions of its Macintosh and continues to sell these Power Macs as fast as it can make them.

As a Boom Shakes Shanghai, Some Fear a Bust

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — All across this city of nearly 16 million, migrant workers swarm over building sites, flattening whole blocks with only sledgehammers, shovels and wicker baskets to supplement their bare hands and an occasional bulldozer.

Hundreds of thousands of workers have poured in from the countryside to work on these sites and the massive infrastructure projects and foreign-funded factory precincts springing up everywhere.

Stores are jammed with goods and shoppers carrying money to burn, while

outside, narrow streets fill with swelling streams of new cars. Glitzy shops tout investments in dozens of "exclusive" golf and country clubs planned for the hinterlands.

Shanghai's economy has grown at an annual rate of more than 33 percent in recent years, hardly pausing despite Beijing's efforts to rein in the national economy.

But as prosperity huddles Shanghai into a new era, the building boom has created worries for many of the city's residents — and for foreign investors.

Forced relocations and fears that there will be a property crash have surpassed high inflation as this city's most common preoccupations.

Despite an inflation rate exceeding 26 percent in China's largest cities, people enjoying their share of Shanghai's new wealth — from higher wages, a second job, speculative investments or a new small business — say they are better off.

"Food prices have gone up very high over the last year," said one shopkeeper as clouds of dust from a demolition site next door blew into the open-air food market — he will be moving soon, too.

"But people have more money now, so they can still buy their vegetables."

But, newly rich or still poor, many people in the path of progress have more than inflation to grumble about.

Tens of thousands of Shanghai resi-

dents face relocation in coming months as the building craze turns dilapidated inner-city housing into office towers and shopping palaces at a rate that gives property analysts nightmares.

An elevated highway being built along Chengdu Road will force 80,000 residents to move. As in most relocations, those moved will receive compensation, more living space and better amenities. But many people's new homes will not be ready in time.

City people will generally be sent to far-flung, high-rise suburbs. Once there, an initial lack of services and Shanghai's

See BOOM, Page 15

WALL STREET WATCH

GATT May Not Ease Glaxo's Pain

By Milt Freudenheim

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Glaxo Holdings PLC says a little-noticed patent measure tucked into the new world trade agreement may benefit the company. But, after reading the fine print, analysts are not so sure.

Pharmaceutical stocks moved up briefly last week after Glaxo Holdings, based in London, said a provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meant that the basic patent on Zantac, its blockbuster ulcer treatment, would be extended by 19 months, to July 1997.

Glaxo's American depository receipts rose to a six-month high of \$21.25 on Dec. 21 on the announcement. The ADRs closed Thursday at \$20.50, down 12.5 cents. Each ADR represents two ordinary shares.

Under the trade accord, American patents will expire 20 years from the application date, instead of 17 years after the patent is granted. Companies with patents expiring after June 8, 1995, can calculate the date either way.

Because about half of Zantac's \$4 billion in annual sales is in the United States, Glaxo might expect \$3 billion in added sales of Zantac before low-cost generic copies could be introduced.

But analysts pointed out that the Zantac patents were already under attack from three generic drug companies — Geneva Pharmaceuticals Inc., a unit of Iba-Geigy AG of Switzerland; Novo-

pharm Ltd., based in Scarborough, Ontario, and Genpharm International, based in Mountain View, California.

Under the new GATT rules, a generic company that has already made a "substantial investment" in copying a drug could begin marketing during the patent extension period. The generic's maker

Evan Sturza, editor of Sturza's Medical Investment Letter, says Glaxo's shares are overpriced because its newer drugs cannot match Zantac's sales.

would, however, have to pay "equitable remuneration" to Glaxo.

Glaxo expects the definitions of "substantial" and "equitable" to be set by litigation, a spokesman said.

Complicating the issue, Glaxo has obtained patents on two forms of Zantac. Only the first form faced the loss of its patent next year, now extended to 1997.

But Glaxo is only selling the second form. Its patent runs until 2002 and was recently upheld by a federal court in North Carolina. The company argues that the three generic companies are planning versions of Zantac that should

be excluded because they would violate the second patent.

Ronald J. Stern, a pharmaceutical analyst with Furman Selz, said Glaxo's GATT announcement was a tactic to help its position in the lawsuits.

Evan Sturza, editor of Sturza's Medical Investment Letter, says Glaxo's shares are overpriced because the company's newer drugs for migraine headaches, asthma and nausea cannot match Zantac's blockbuster sales.

"Until these GATT issues are settled in the courts, there will be an enormous amount of uncertainty," he said. Meanwhile, he expects Zantac to lose market share to Prilosec, sold by Astra Merck, a joint venture of Astra AB of Sweden and Merck & Co. of the United States, and generic versions of Tagamet, which is made by SmithKline Beecham PLC.

Zantac may also face reduced demand if antibiotics prove effective against Helicobacter pylori bacteria, recently identified as a cause of peptic ulcers.

But Rick Sluder, a Glaxo spokesman, said more than half of Zantac's sales were for "peptic acid conditions that have nothing to do with H. pylori."

On the flip side, the Glaxo announcement pushed down the stocks of some companies that make generic drugs. Some investors said the generic drug makers would have to wait longer before getting their chance to mimic Zantac and a host of other products that will soon lose patent protection.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	1 USD	1 DM	1 FF	1 Lira	1 JPY	1 S.P.	1 S.F.	1 Yen	1 Swiss
Amsterdam	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Bremen	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Frankfurt	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
London (10)	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Madrid	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Paris	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Rome	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Stockholm	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Switzerland	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Tokyo	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Zurich	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 ECU	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 DM	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Yen	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Swiss	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Pound	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Dollar	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Mark	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Franc	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Lira	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 JPY	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 S.P.	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 S.F.	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Yen	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Swiss	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Pound	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Dollar	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Mark	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Franc	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Lira	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 JPY	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 S.P.	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 S.F.	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Yen	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Swiss	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Pound	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Dollar	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Mark	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Franc	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Lira	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 JPY	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 S.P.	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 S.F.	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Yen	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Swiss	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Pound	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Dollar	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Mark	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Franc	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 Lira	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
1 JPY	1.7265	2.368	1.7	8.500	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600

MARKET DIARY

High-Tech Shares Star on Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks slipped on Thursday but Intel led a rally in technology stocks, which overcame concern about interest rates and Mexico's financial crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial averaged held within a narrow range and closed 0.06 points lower, at 3,833.43.

"Clearly, people are expecting the technology stocks to be the leader in 1995," said Rick Dillion of Dillon Capital Management.

"A handful of technology stocks are doing their own thing while the Dow stocks are cooling off," said Trout Latimer of Ferguson, Andrews & Associates.

Declining stocks nearly matched gains on the Big Board where 250.56 million shares traded hands, up slightly from 243.52 million on Wednesday.

Intel and other computer shares rose after an analyst at Merrill Lynch raised his estimate for Intel's 1995 earnings.

Intel rose 1% to 64 1/4, its highest quote in three weeks, and it was the most heavily traded share on the Nasdaq.

Hewlett-Packard rose 1 1/2 to 102 1/2 after Smith Barney said it upgraded its rating. Among the other leading technology issues, 3Com climbed 2 3/16 to 53 1/16, Lotus Development rose 1 1/4 to 41 1/4, and Adobe Systems rose 1 1/4 to 30.

Auto stocks rose after a report that U.S. vehicle production was expected to exceed Japan's output every year through the end of the decade. GM gained 1/4 to 42 1/4, Ford climbed 1/4 to 49 1/4, and Chrysler jumped 1 1/4 to 49 1/4.

Amgen rose 1 1/4 to 59 1/4 after the company said the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved its factory in Juncos, Puerto Rico. Approval means Amgen can take advantage of tax breaks given to companies operating in Puerto Rico.

Another biotechnology company, Chiron rose 1/2 to 80 1/4 after the waiting period for possible U.S. antitrust action expired in connection with Ciba-Geigy's offer to greatly increase its stake in the company.

Offsetting the gains was continuing concern about instability in Mexico. America's third-largest trading partner, after the peso devaluation.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Dollar Gains Ground On Rate Expectations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar rose against other major currencies Thursday on speculation that Wednesday's slide had been overdone, considering the likelihood of a rise in U.S. interest rates.

"The dollar is recovering today because it was dramatically overdone yesterday," said Hunt Taylor of Reynwood Trading Corp.

Many traders and analysts predicted the Federal Open Market Committee, the policy-making arm of the U.S. central bank, would raise short-term interest rates when it meets Jan. 31. Increased interest rates generally strengthen a currency.

The dollar rose to 1.5528 Deutsche marks from 1.5450 DM on Wednesday, and to 99.65 yen from 99.25 yen.

The dollar dropped more than three pence against the mark Wednesday on rumors,

later denied by the U.S. Treasury, that Mexico was drawing on a \$6 billion line of credit to support the peso.

But the Treasury confirmed late Wednesday that discussions were under way on "external support for Mexico" to help stabilize its economy.

The peso did not have much effect on the dollar's value Thursday, traders said.

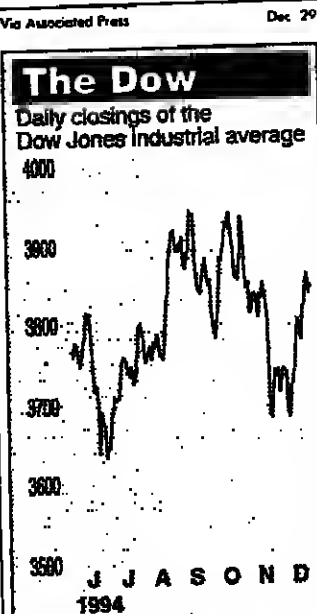
"The Mexican situation stabilized yesterday," said Earl Johnson, an analyst at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. "I think the worst is over."

Against major European currencies, the dollar rose to 5.3515 French francs from 5.3370 and to 1.3121 Swiss francs from 1.3040.

The pound fell to \$1.5599 from \$1.5670.

The Spanish peseta fell to a new low against the mark amid fresh allegations of government involvement in 1980s "death-squad" operations against Basque separatists. (Page 15)

(Bloomberg, Reuters)



The Dow
Daily closings of the
Dow Jones Industrial average
4000

Dec 1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/4	+1/8
Intel	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Novell	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+1/8
3Com	53 1/16	53 1/16	53 1/16	+1/16
Lotus	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Adobe	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+1/8
HP	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+1/4
GM	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8
Ford	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8
Chrysler	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Novell	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+1/8
3Com	53 1/16	53 1/16	53 1/16	+1/16
Lotus	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Adobe	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+1/8
HP	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+1/4
GM	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8
Ford	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8
Chrysler	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/4	+1/8
Intel	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Novell	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+1/8
3Com	53 1/16	53 1/16	53 1/16	+1/16
Lotus	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Adobe	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+1/8
HP	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+1/4
GM	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8
Ford	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8
Chrysler	49 1/4	49 1/8	49 1/4	+1/8

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	Nasdaq
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
250,560,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

Foreign Exchange

Corporation	Rate	Change
Deutschmark	1.5528	+0.0078
Yen	99.65	+0.40
Swiss Franc	1.3121	+0.0081
French Franc	5.3515	+0.0145
Pound	1.5599	-0.0071
Spanish Peseta	166.64	-0.01
Italian Lira	2036.27	-0.01
Japanese Yen	99.65	+0.40
South African Rand	13.75	+0.01
British Pound	1.5599	-0.0071
Canadian Dollar	0.71	+0.00
Australian Dollar	0.71	+0.00
New Zealand Dollar	0.71	+0.00
South Korean Won	180.00	+0.00
Chinese Yuan	8.27	+0.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1,500.00	+0.00
Singapore Dollar	1.36	+0.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	+0.00
Thai Baht	50.00	+0.00
Philippine Peso	46.00	+0.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1,500.00	+0.00
Singapore Dollar	1.36	+0.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	+0.00
Thai Baht	50.00	+0.00
Philippine Peso	46.00	+0.00

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
London	4,200.00	+10.00
Paris	12,500.00	+20.00
Frankfurt	5,500.00	+10.00
Amsterdam	3,500.00	+10.00
Brussels	3,500.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,500.00	+10.00
Copenhagen	1,500.00	+10.00
Helsinki	1,500.00	+10.00
Tokyo	15,000.00	+100.00
Osaka	15,000.00	+100.00
Kyoto	15,000.00	+100.00
Nagoya	15,000.00	+100.00
Sapporo	15,000.00	+100.00
Fukuoka	15,000.00	+100.00
Kobe	15,000.00	+100.00
Yokohama	15,000.00	+100.00
Shanghai	1,500.00	+10.00
Beijing	1,500.00	+10.00
Tianjin	1,500.00	+10.00
Qingdao	1,500.00	+10.00
Jinan	1,500.00	+10.00
Harbin	1,500.00	+10.00
Chengdu	1,500.00	+10.00
Wuhan	1,500.00	+10.00
Xi'an	1,500.00	+10.00
Lanzhou	1,500.00	+10.00
Urumqi	1,500.00	+10.00
Kashgar	1,500.00	+10.00
Lhasa	1,500.00	+10.00
Delhi	1,500.00	+10.00
Mumbai	1,500.00	+10.00
Calcutta	1,500.00	+10.00
Bombay	1,500.00	+10.00
Madras	1,500.00	+10.00
Chennai	1,500.00	+10.00
Coimbatore	1,500.00	+10.00
Thiruvananthapuram	1,500.00	+10.00
Trivandrum	1,500.00	+10.00
Kochi	1,500.00	+10.00
Thiruvananthapuram	1,500.00	+10.00
Trivandrum	1,500.00	+10.00
Kochi	1,500.00	+10.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Contract	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
ALUMINUM (LME)	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
COPPER (LME)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	+0.00
LEAD (LME)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00
NICKEL (LME)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00
SILVER (LME)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00
ZINC (LME)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Industrials	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Utilities	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Financial	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
SP 100	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Composite	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Industrials	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Utilities	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Financial	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Composite	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Industrials	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Utilities	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Financial	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

AMEX Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Composite	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Industrials	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Utilities	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Financial	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
20 Year	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
10 Year	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
5 Year	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
1 Year	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

NYSE Diary

Company	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Advanced	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Declined	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Unchanged	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Up	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

AMEX Diary

Company	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Advanced	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Declined	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Unchanged	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Up	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

NASDAQ Diary

Company	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Advanced	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Declined	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Unchanged	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Up	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Aluminum	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	+0.00
Copper	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	+0.00
Lead	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00
Nickel	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00
Silver	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00
Zinc	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals					
	Close		Previous		
	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	
ALUMINUM (High Grade)					
tonners per metric ton					
Forward	1935.00	1954.00	1935.50	1936.50	
Spot	1961.00	1982.00	1963.00	1966.00	
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)					
tonners per metric ton					
Forward	3014.00	3017.50	3014.00	3015.00	

Peseta Slides On Allegations In Basque Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Fresh allegations of government involvement in 1980s "death-squad" operations against Basque separatists knocked the peseta down Thursday to a new low against the Deutsche mark and battered stock and bond markets.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez called a news conference to try to calm nerves but was met with widespread skepticism.

Mr. Gonzalez, Spain's leader since 1982, said there was no reason to believe his government was weak.

But the markets appeared doubtful, and the peseta tumbled. The mark ended trading at 85.20 pesetas, up from 84.65 pesetas Wednesday.

Madrid's main stock market index fell 3.77 points, to 279.94, and the price of the benchmark 10-year government bond dropped to 78.70 from 79.43 on Wednesday.

The index has lost nearly 20 points since the controversy broke with the arrest of three former top security officials last week, which followed Judge Baltasar Garçon's decision to reopen a case against a vigilante group from the 1980s.

The government is battling allegations that it organized the anti-terrorist death squads that assassinated Basque separatists in the 1980s.

Some dealers played down the impact of the accusations and insisted the market losses had been exaggerated by light holiday-season trading.

The newspaper El Mundo, which alleged last week that for-

Airbus Wins 30-Jet Order U.S. Firm's Deal Worth About \$1.8 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Airbus Industrie said Thursday that a California leasing company had placed firm orders for 30 planes and had taken options on 10 more, a deal analysts estimate is worth up to \$1.8 billion.

The four-company European consortium did not provide a figure for the contract, but said the deal with International Lease Finance Corp. was its biggest order of the year.

The latest order makes International Lease Finance the single largest Airbus customer, with total firm orders of 155 aircraft.

International Lease Finance, a subsidiary of American International Group Inc., is the world's second-largest aircraft-leasing company. GPA Group PLC of Ireland is the largest.

International Lease Finance apparently negotiated a large discount or a package deal involving spare parts or personnel training, a source close to Airbus said.

Airbus has said it would try to wrest market leadership from Boeing Co., which has an estimated 60 percent share of the market. Airbus partners are Aerospatiale of France,

Lyonnais Will Sell Its Cinemas

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais, the financially troubled government-owned bank, said Thursday it was seeking a buyer for its European chain of MGM movie theaters.

The sale could fetch as much as 1 billion to 1.2 billion French francs (\$184 million to \$221 million), according to French press reports.

Crédit Lyonnais has announced this month the disposal of stakes in the parent of Adidas AG, the German sportswear maker, and Banca Lombarda di Italy. The bank is also seeking a buyer for its profitable Brazilian unit, Banco Frances & Brasileiro.

When Crédit Lyonnais posted a 1993 loss of 6.9 billion francs earlier this year, it said it would sell assets valued at 20 billion francs by the end of 1995. It has predicted that its 1994 loss would be about the same as that of 1993.

The bank has asked S.G. Warburg Group PLC to organize the MGM sale, which it hopes to complete by the end of June.

Crédit Lyonnais said it was not interested in selling the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. movie studios because the bank thinks it can get a better price for them later. Under U.S. rules, the bank must sell 75 percent of its 98.5 percent stake in the MGM studios by May 1997.

MGM has 150 movie theaters, of which 120 are in Britain.

Neil Blackley, an analyst at Goldman Sachs International Ltd. in London, said Gaumont SA and Pathe Cinema SA, the French cinema chains, could be interested in the cinemas.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		414.47	414.81	-0.08
Brussels Stock Index		7,248.64	7,270.27	-0.30
Frankfurt DAX		2,077.03	2,109.01	-1.52
Frankfurt FAZ		781.79	789.87	-1.10
Helsinki HEX		1,846.88	1,848.05	-0.06
London Financial Times 30		2,360.20	2,382.00	-0.92
London FTSE 100		3,056.60	3,065.80	-0.30
Madrid General Index		279.94	283.71	-1.33
Milan MIBTEL		10,008	10,104	-1.00
Paris CAC 40		1,894.15	1,927.83	-1.75
Stockholm Affarsveardn		1,843.25	1,846.57	-0.18
Vienna ATX Index		1,055.24	1,056.04	-0.08
Zurich SSS		828.38	834.37	-0.64

Very briefly:

- Poland will redenominate its currency by dropping the last four zeros from the zloty, effective Sunday, to ease record keeping and financial transactions, but the value of holdings will stay the same, the Finance Ministry said.
- Argentina Corporación Bancaria de España SA, the Spanish state banking corporation, agreed to buy up to 10 percent of Telefonía de España's cellular phone unit.
- Volkswagen AG said its unit sales rose 7.9 percent in November, to 265,800 cars, from the year-earlier month, while unit sales in the 11 months to November rose 7.1 percent, to 3.02 million units.
- Mohylke-France S.A.R.L., a subsidiary of Svenska Cellulosa AB, said it was selling its Melka-Tenson clothing unit to William Baird PLC of Britain for about 134 million francs (\$25 million).
- East German industrial production rose 7 percent in October from September and 19.4 percent from October last year.
- Neste oil shareholders authorized plans for possible listing on the Helsinki bourse and a 20 percent capital increase through the issue of up to 18 million shares.

Fokker Report Indicates Need for Cash

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Fokker NV needs an injection of several hundred million guilders to survive, analysts said Thursday after the emergence of an internal report outlining crisis plans to secure its future.

Shares in the Dutch airplane maker closed at 11.80 guilders (\$6.70), down 2.5 percent from Wednesday, pressured by media reports that cited a company document as saying the aircraft nicker must close a factory to survive.

Fokker is controlled by Daimler-Benz AG's Deutsche Aerospace AG unit.

"It's a very grave situation. The company is losing so much money it's hard to keep operating. I assume there will have to be another cash injection," said Steel Bergakker, an IRIS analyst.

News of the internal Fokker report followed the company's warning early this

Holzmann Takeover Blocked

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Hochtief AG, Germany's second-largest construction company, suffered a severe setback Thursday in its bid to take over the largest construction company, Philipp Holzmann AG, when competition authorities released a preliminary ruling blocking the move.

The Federal Cartel Office said Hochtief's plan to raise its 20 percent stake in Holzmann would hinder competition in specialized construction sectors. Holzmann shares fell 2 Deutsche marks to 858 (\$544) in floor trading in Frankfurt. Hochtief fell 5 to 915.

Hochtief in September announced a plan to raise its stake in Holzmann to 50 percent by taking over a stake held by BfG Bank.

But what initially looked like a straightforward equity transaction quickly developed into a takeover battle after Hans-Peter Keitel, chairman of Hochtief, said he would push for a majority stake.

Analysts said the cartel office appeared to have concluded that a company like the proposed construction giant, with combined annual revenue of more than 20 billion DM, could dwarf its rivals in bidding for large construction projects.

The ruling Thursday was a preliminary decision and gave both companies a chance to submit

Base Rates To Increase In France

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — France's major commercial banks said they would raise their base lending rates to 8.25 percent from 7.95 percent, the second rise in three months, to reflect an increase in money market rates.

The rise takes effect Friday at Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale and Crédit Commercial de France, and on Jan. 3 at Banque Nationale de Paris.

Banque Paribas said it had not decided whether to raise its base rates.

Compagnie Financière de CFC, a less prominent bank that is a unit of Groupe des Assurances Nationales, announced the same increase, effective Friday.

Matthew Merrin, a European economist at NatWest Securities in London, said the rate rise was the banks' way of putting pressure on the Bank of France not to cut its intervention rate, which sets the floor under the money market.

Suez Unit Cuts Losses

Banque Monod, a unit of Compagnie de Suez, announced its net losses for 1994 would be 80 million to 90 million francs, compared with 235 million francs in 1993, Agence France-Presse reported.

François Lesieur, president of Monod, said Suez had contributed 216 million francs to Monod in 1994, including a 130 million franc capital increase.

Bull Predicts 1st-Half Profit in '95

AFP-Euro News

PARIS — Groupe Bull said Thursday it expected an operating profit this year of 100 million to 300 million francs (\$18 million to \$54 million), reversing the computer maker's operating loss of 1.89 billion francs in 1993.

Chairman Jean-Marie Descarpentries also told a shareholders' meeting that Bull would have a net profit in the first half of 1995. He said Bull had reduced its nonwage costs by 1.25 billion francs in 1994 and added that in 1995 and 1996, "there will be at least as much to do."

Shareholders voted to approve a capital reduction and capital injections of 2.54 billion francs from the government and 561 million francs from France Telecom. The company's nominal capital

BOOM: Shanghai Building Boom Rattles Analysts

Continued from Page 13

traffic and public transport problems will take the luster off real gains.

"They're destroying the whole neighborhood and sending us so far away," said one elderly woman in the market. She watched housing built in the 1930s, Shanghai's last serious boom, topple under the onslaught of wreckers. "It's very unfair."

While many elderly residents fear the building frenzy will take years off their lives, property analysts predict dire consequences for developers about to be squeezed by the coming glut.

"Shanghai, if everything now planned gets built, will have one of the biggest oversupply problems the world's ever seen," said Peter Churchouse, managing director for Morgan Stanley Asia. He based his prediction on relative occupancy rates.

Mr. Churchouse estimated that of the 37 million square feet of new office space now planned, 70 percent of it will stand empty for years to come. In all of Hong Kong, there is a total of about 69 million square feet of office space.

"It's pretty frightening stuff," he said of the potential oversupply.

He said Hong Kong's major foreign banks would not be dragged down by exposure to the boom. But he was less sure of the many smaller Hong Kong industrial companies who, in league with local part-

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Casino Operators Place Bets on MTV Kids and Exotic New Locales

By Barry Meier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rock and roulette, anyone? Twanging guitars and clattering wheels of chance might once have sounded like a strange combination. No longer. In March, the Hard Rock Cafe and Harveys Casino Resorts plan to open a youth-oriented casino and hotel in Las Vegas.

The casino will feature touch-screen-style video machines that would let gamblers play a variety of games, and gaming tables in the shapes of musical instruments. Attracting younger gamblers is just one strategy on which the casino industry is betting to keep its business growing.

After years of aggressive expansion, gambling companies face the prospect that the capacity of casinos will eventually outpace the number of players to fill them. So companies are looking to attract new customers.

They are also looking to bigger attractions — such as a coming Mirage Resorts Inc. casino in the middle of a man-made lake, and MGM Grand's "New York-New York" project — to pull in the casual tourist.

Finally, they are considering new markets in the United States and in nations from Greece to South Africa. Jasoo Ader, an analyst with Smith Barney, Shearson Inc.,

said that South Africa is likely to become a casino center and that China and Vietnam appear to be moving towards liberalizing gambling.

Other countries mentioned by analysts as growing or new centers for gambling include Argentina, Australia, Greece, and Mexico. Plans by the Greek government, for instance, call for two new casinos outside Athens, one in Thessalonika, one in the Porto Carras resort, and others on the islands of Corfu and Rhodes.

At the same time, casino companies are attracting corporate suitors. Last week, for instance, ITT Corp., which operates hotels and casinos internationally through its ITT Sheraton subsidiary, agreed to acquire Caesars World Inc. in a deal valued at \$1.7 billion.

The deal will benefit ITT by bringing in Caesars' gambling management experience and linking the Caesars operations with ITT's hotels worldwide.

The ITT move followed its acquisition of Madison Square Garden in New York and coincided with the sale of some of its financial-services operations. It is seen by many analysts as an effort by ITT to concentrate on the entertainment-and-leisure industry.

By purchasing Caesars, ITT — already the owner of the De-

sert Inn casino in Las Vegas — is also able to scrap its plans to build the Desert Kingdom casino, a three-year project with an estimated cost of \$1 billion.

Speculation about other acquisitions is looming. Naomi Talish, an analyst with Morgan Stanley Group Inc., said. And the number of riverboat-style casinos and gambling operations on Indian reservations is also expected to grow in the next year.

For the moment, there is little need to find new gamblers. Last year, Americans wagered about \$297.3 billion on casino games and \$393.3 billion on all forms of legal gambling including pari-mutuels and lotteries, according to a recent Smith Barney report. That figure has been growing in recent years at about 10 percent annually.

But for all the current interest in gambling deals, there are troubling signs on the horizon. The

average age of those playing slot machines is 46 years old.

Younger people, raised on a diet of Nintendo and Sega video games, have little interest in spending hours pulling one-armed bandits. Hence, the touch-screen-style video gambling machines and gaming tables in the shapes of musical instruments at the Harveys-Hard Rock venture.

Meanwhile, some small gambling companies have been hit by bankruptcies. Even among larger and healthier concerns, such as Promus Cos., which operates Harrah's casinos, the cost of borrowing to finance new operations is becoming much more expensive.

Promus recently agreed to pay more than 21 percent on borrowed funds to finance the construction of a casino in New Orleans. Coupons on the bonds pay a steady interest rate of 14.25 percent; the company also agreed to give bondholders 7.25 percent of the casino's cash flow up to \$350 million a year, according to a Harrah's New Orleans executive.

"This was the year that investors learned that risks involved in casinos were higher than originally perceived," said Mr. Ader of Smith Barney.

The gambling industry has also recently taken its share of lumps politically. Despite a war

chest of \$10 million, an industry-led effort to bring casinos to Florida was defeated this fall by the state's voters.

While a few states, such as Missouri and Indiana, have opened their doors wider to gambling, the industry's prospects in larger, more lucrative states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and California remain clouded.

A recent wild card was the election of a new crop of state

governors. In New York, for instance, Governor-elect George Pataki has indicated that he might consider legislation permitting casinos.

In Pennsylvania, where gambling advocates believed that they were on the verge of victory, Governor-elect Thomas Ridge said he would probably permit a statewide referendum on the issue.

Mr. Ridge's comments may sound positive for industry in-

terests. But in the past, casino companies have had greater luck in getting gambling bills approved inside legislatures than through the ballot box.

Still, even in an era of uncertainty, leading casino operators are developing plans to expand their reach.

Caesars World, which already has linked two casino operations to Planet Hollywood restaurants, plans to open a third soon. The two companies

island surrounded by a 50-acre man-made lake. Each hotel room in the \$900 million complex, which is scheduled to open in mid-to-late 1997, will have a water view.

Another major Las Vegas development in the works is New York-New York, being built by MGM Grand. The project will recreate the flavor of New York City in the 1950s, and is scheduled to open by the end of 1996.

Elsewhere, an effort by Promus, the Harrah's operator, to open the largest U.S. casino in New Orleans has been delayed. Earlier this year, the attorney general of Louisiana, Richard LeBlanc, ordered that a public

contract for the casino should be rebid because Promus had significantly changed its original winning proposal. In July, however, the company won the contract again.

Because of the delays, Harrah's is not expected to open the 200,000 square-foot (18,000-square-meter) casino until mid-1996 at the earliest.

One fixture on the Atlantic City, New Jersey, scene — the ubiquitous Donald Trump — is also planning to expand his operations. Mr. Trump received one of two licenses recently awarded to operate a riverboat casino in Gary, Indiana. Pending financing, that project may open in six to nine months.

More Action

Some leading U.S. casino companies and their expansion plans.

United States casinos			
Company	Now open	Planned	Other gambling interests
Caesars World	3	1	Indian casinos, riverboats
Circus Circus	8	2	Riverboats
Grand Casinos	5	3	Indian casinos
Hilton Hotels	6	1	Riverboats
Mirage Resorts	4	2	None
Promus (Harrah's)	14	4	Indian casinos, riverboats

*Acquisition by ITT Corporation is pending.
†Gambling operations located on Indian reservations.

Sources: Listed companies

The New York Times

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151A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
152A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
153A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
154A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
155A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
156A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
157A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
158A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
159A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
160A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
161A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
162A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
163A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
164A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
165A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
166A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
167A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
168A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
169A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
170A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
171A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
172A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
173A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
174A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
175A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
176A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
177A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
178A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
179A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
180A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
181A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
182A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
183A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
184A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
185A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
186A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
187A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
188A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
189A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
190A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
191A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
192A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
193A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
194A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
195A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
196A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
197A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
198A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
199A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21
200A	172	1.25	4.5	12.5	172	151	21

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49	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
50	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
51	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
52	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
53	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
54	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
55	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
56	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
57	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
58	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
59	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
60	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
61	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
62	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
63	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
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65	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
66	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
67	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
68	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
69	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
70	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
71	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
72	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
73	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
74	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
75	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
76	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
77	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
78	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
79	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
80	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
81	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
82	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
83	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
84	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
85	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
86	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
87	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
88	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
89	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
90	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
91	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
92	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
93	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
94	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
95	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
96	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
97	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
98	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
99	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
100	10	BEAT	1.16	41	1315	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Altman	1998 Low Stock	Div	Yld	Pct	1998	Low	Listed	Div
0	AAA S&P	.54	8	100	100	100	100	100
1	AAA S&P		7	100	100	100	100	100
2	AAA S&P		6	100	100	100	100	100
3	AAA S&P		5	100	100	100	100	100
4	AAA S&P		4	100	100	100	100	100
5	AAA S&P		3	100	100	100	100	100
6	AAA S&P		2	100	100	100	100	100
7	AAA S&P		1	100	100	100	100	100
8	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
9	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
10	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
11	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
12	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
13	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
14	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
15	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
16	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
17	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
18	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
19	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
20	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
21	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
22	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
23	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
24	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
25	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
26	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
27	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
28	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
29	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
30	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
31	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
32	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
33	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
34	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
35	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
36	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
37	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
38	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
39	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
40	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
41	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
42	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
43	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
44	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
45	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
46	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
47	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
48	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
49	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
50	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
51	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
52	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
53	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
54	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100
55	AAA S&P		0	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	2186-2187	2187-2188	2188-2189	2189-2190	2190-2191	2191-2192	2192-2193	2193-2194	2194-2195	2195-2196	2196-2197	2197-2198	2198-2199	2199-2200	2200-2201	2201-2202	2202-2203	2203-2204	2204-2205	2205-2206	2206-2207	2207-2208	2208-2209	2209-2210	2210-2211	2211-2212	2212-2213	2213-2214	2214-2215	2215-2216	2216-2217	2217-2218	2218-2219	2219-2220	2220-2221	2221-2222	2222-2223	2223-2224	2224-2225	2225-2226	2226-2227	2227-2228	2228-2229	2229-2230	2230-2231	2231-2232	2232-2233	2233-2234	2234-2235	2235-2236	2236-2237	2237-2238	2238-2239	2239-2240	2240-2241	2241-2242	22
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			D-5-F	25%	50%	75%	100%
22%	132	0	132	15%	25%	35%	45%
23%	133	0	133	15%	25%	35%	45%
24%	134	0	134	15%	25%	35%	45%
25%	135	0	135	15%	25%	35%	45%
26%	136	0	136	15%	25%	35%	45%
27%	137	0	137	15%	25%	35%	45%
28%	138	0	138	15%	25%	35%	45%
29%	139	0	139	15%	25%	35%	45%
30%	140	0	140	15%	25%	35%	45%
31%	141	0	141	15%	25%	35%	45%
32%	142	0	142	15%	25%	35%	45%
33%	143	0	143	15%	25%	35%	45%
34%	144	0	144	15%	25%	35%	45%
35%	145	0	145	15%	25%	35%	45%
36%	146	0	146	15%	25%	35%	45%
37%	147	0	147	15%	25%	35%	45%
38%	148	0	148	15%	25%	35%	45%
39%	149	0	149	15%	25%	35%	45%
40%	150	0	150	15%	25%	35%	45%
41%	151	0	151	15%	25%	35%	45%
42%	152	0	152	15%	25%	35%	45%
43%	153	0	153	15%	25%	35%	45%
44%	154	0	154	15%	25%	35%	45%
45%	155	0	155	15%	25%	35%	45%
46%	156	0	156	15%	25%	35%	45%
47%	157	0	157	15%	25%	35%	45%
48%	158	0	158	15%	25%	35%	45%
49%	159	0	159	15%	25%	35%	45%
50%	160	0	160	15%	25%	35%	45%
51%	161	0	161	15%	25%	35%	45%
52%	162	0	162	15%	25%	35%	45%
53%	163	0	163	15%	25%	35%	45%
54%	164	0	164	15%	25%	35%	45%
55%	165	0	165	15%	25%	35%	45%
56%	166	0	166	15%	25%	35%	45%
57%	167	0	167	15%	25%	35%	45%
58%	168	0	168	15%	25%	35%	45%
59%	169	0	169	15%	25%	35%	45%
60%	170	0	170	15%	25%	35%	45%
61%	171	0	171	15%	25%	35%	45%
62%	172	0	172	15%	25%	35%	45%
63%	173	0	173	15%	25%	35%	45%
64%	174	0	174	15%	25%	35%	45%
65%	175	0	175	15%	25%	35%	45%
66%	176	0	176	15%	25%	35%	45%
67%	177	0	177	15%	25%	35%	45%
68%	178	0	178	15%	25%	35%	45%
69%	179	0	179	15%	25%	35%	45%
70%	180	0	180	15%	25%	35%	45%
71%	181	0	181	15%	25%	35%	45%
72%	182	0	182	15%	25%	35%	45%
73%	183	0	183	15%	25%	35%	45%
74%	184	0	184	15%	25%	35%	45%
75%	185	0	185	15%	25%	35%	45%
76%	186	0	186	15%	25%	35%	45%
77%	187	0	187	15%	25%	35%	45%
78%	188	0	188	15%	25%	35%	45%
79%	189	0	189	15%	25%	35%	45%
80%	190	0	190	15%	25%	35%	45%
81%	191	0	191	15%	25%	35%	45%
82%	192	0	192	15%	25%	35%	45%
83%	193	0	193	15%	25%	35%	45%
84%	194	0	194	15%	25%	35%	45%
85%	195	0	195	15%	25%	35%	45%
86%	196	0	196	15%	25%	35%	45%</

[illegible]

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370
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22	16	16	16
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26	20	20	20
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90	84	84	84
91	85	85	85
92	86	86	86
93	87	87	87
94	88	88	88
95	89	89	89
96	90	90	90
97	91	91	91
98	92	92	92
99	93	93	93
100	94	94	94

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

[illegible][illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Stk	100	High	Low	Latest	Change
1974	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1975	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1976	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1977	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1978	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1979	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1980	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1981	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1982	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1983	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1984	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1985	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1986	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1987	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1988	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1989	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1990	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1991	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1992	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1993	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1994	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1995	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1996	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1997	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1998	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1999	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2000	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2001	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2002	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2003	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2004	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2005	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2006	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2007	114	112	113	270	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

品名	單位	數量	價格	金額
一、
二、
三、
四、
五、
六、
七、
八、
九、
十、
十一、
十二、
十三、
十四、
十五、
十六、
十七、
十八、
十九、
二十、
二十一、
二十二、
二十三、
二十四、
二十五、
二十六、
二十七、
二十八、
二十九、
三十、
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三十二、
三十三、
三十四、
三十五、
三十六、
三十七、
三十八、
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五十一、
五十二、
五十三、
五十四、
五十五、
五十六、
五十七、
五十八、
五十九、
六十、
六十一、
六十二、
六十三、
六十四、
六十五、
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七十、
七十一、
七十二、
七十三、
七十四、
七十五、
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七十八、
七十九、
八十、
八十一、
八十二、
八十三、
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八十五、
八十六、
八十七、
八十八、
八十九、
九十、
九十一、
九十二、
九十三、
九十四、
九十五、
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九十九、
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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	Low	Latest	Open
1941	1272		Thermint	.15	5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1942	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1943	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1944	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1945	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1946	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1947	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1948	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1949	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1950	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1951	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1952	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1953	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1954	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1955	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1956	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1957	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1958	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1959	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1960	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1961	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1962	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1963	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1964	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1965	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1966	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1967	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1968	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1969	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1970	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1971	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1972	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1973	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1974	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1975	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1976	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1977	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1978	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1979	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1980	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1981	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1982	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1983	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1984	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1985	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1986	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1987	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1988	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1989	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1990	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1991	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1992	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1993	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1994	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1995	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1996	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1997	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1998	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
1999	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2000	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2001	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2002	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2003	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2004	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2005	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2006	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2007	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2008	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2009	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2010	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2011	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2012	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2013	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2014	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2015	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2016	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2017	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2018	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2019	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2020	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2021	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2022	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2023	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2024	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2025	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2026	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2027	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2028	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2029	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2030	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2031	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2032	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2033	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2034	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2035	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2036	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2037	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2038	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2039	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2040	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2041	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2042	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2043	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2044	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2045	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2046	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2047	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2048	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2049	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2050	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2051	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2052	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2053	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2054	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2055	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2056	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2057	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2058	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2059	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2060	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2061	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2062	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2063	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2064	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2065	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2066	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2067	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2068	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2069	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2070	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2071	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2072	1272		Thermint		5	34	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
2073	1272		Therm							

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SPORTS

The Orange Bowl's All About Beef

Game Deciding College Title Will Be Decided by Linemen

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

MIAMI — They met three weeks ago in Orlando, Florida, when the status of Nebraska's Zach Wiegert and Rob Zatechka and Miami's Warren Sapp as the most honored college linemen in the nation was confirmed.

They were in Disney World, somewhere in that strange place between the football season and an Orange Bowl meeting. They were there to be honored for the reality of their public lives: They were linemen in suits and ties.

Wiegert, the offensive right tackle, received the Outland Trophy that night. Zatechka, Nebraska's other offensive tackle with a 4.0 average and a degree in biological sciences, was named Academic All-American of the year. Sapp, a defensive right tackle who had already won the Lombardi Award, was named defensive player of the year.

As he sat in an open-air theater where the awards were given out, Sapp was asked what he saw when he watched film of Nebraska's offensive line. "A lot of weight," he said, and the audience laughed.

"And his mom came up to me and Rob," Wiegert remembered, "and said, 'Don't you hurt my baby.'"

Sapp's personality quickly made him a center of attention among players he had just met.

"He seemed like a nice guy," Wiegert said.

That is not the point this week. Sapp was politely complimentary of the Husker line. But long before this junior season, from listening to older former Miami teammates, Sapp learned how such public discussions are conducted here.

When he was asked about the personal matchup he faced — a question that meant the individual matchup — Sapp revealed a basis of the Miami mind-set. "It's not personal," he said. "It's always business."

From the time Sapp first arrived, as a red-shirted tight end on the scout team at the beginning of the 1991 season, he followed the lead of the most shrewd Hurricanes. "This ain't my first barbecue," Sapp said.

He was asked about the significance of Nebraska's quest for its first national championship with Tom Osborne as head coach coming down to the Orange Bowl confrontation on Sunday night between the Husker offensive line and Miami's defensive line. As each team faces its greatest challenge of the season, Sapp moved quickly to the root of his feelings.

"If you are going to put that load on me and my teammates playing defense, if we have to do that to win the game, chalk it up," Sapp said.

The words were tumbling out quickly, fast enough that a reporter asked again if that is what he meant.

"I told you, 'Chalk it up,'" Sapp said, the words coming more slowly, his tone more direct, his smile temporarily gone.

He had just gotten through praising the Huskers in the proper measured terms, using words like "efficient" and "stressing Nebraska's ability to work together."

Nebraska led the nation with an average of 340 rushing yards this season, and even with injuries to quarterbacks Tommie Frazier and Brock Berringer that continue to make for an unsettled situation at that position, the Huskers' average of 478 total yards per game was fifth best in the country.

The line became the constant.

"When Tommie got hurt, nobody thought we could win without him," Wiegert said. "And when we did, they thought it must be because of the offensive line."

That thinking began to take hold when the Huskers dominated UCLA in September, and it intensified when Nebraska gained 345 yards in its 24-7 victory over then third-ranked Colorado.

The five regulars in the Husker interior line have started a total of 109 games. Wiegert and Zatechka, native Nebraskans and offensive co-captains, will play in their fourth Orange Bowl. The line has an average

size of 6 feet, 4 1/2 inches and 295 pounds with 15.6 percent body fat. The advantage over Miami's defensive front is an average of 29 pounds.

But when Sapp was asked about the way Nebraska had controlled Colorado, he shook his head and frowned. "Colorado wasn't aggressive," Sapp said. "Colorado let them pound them."

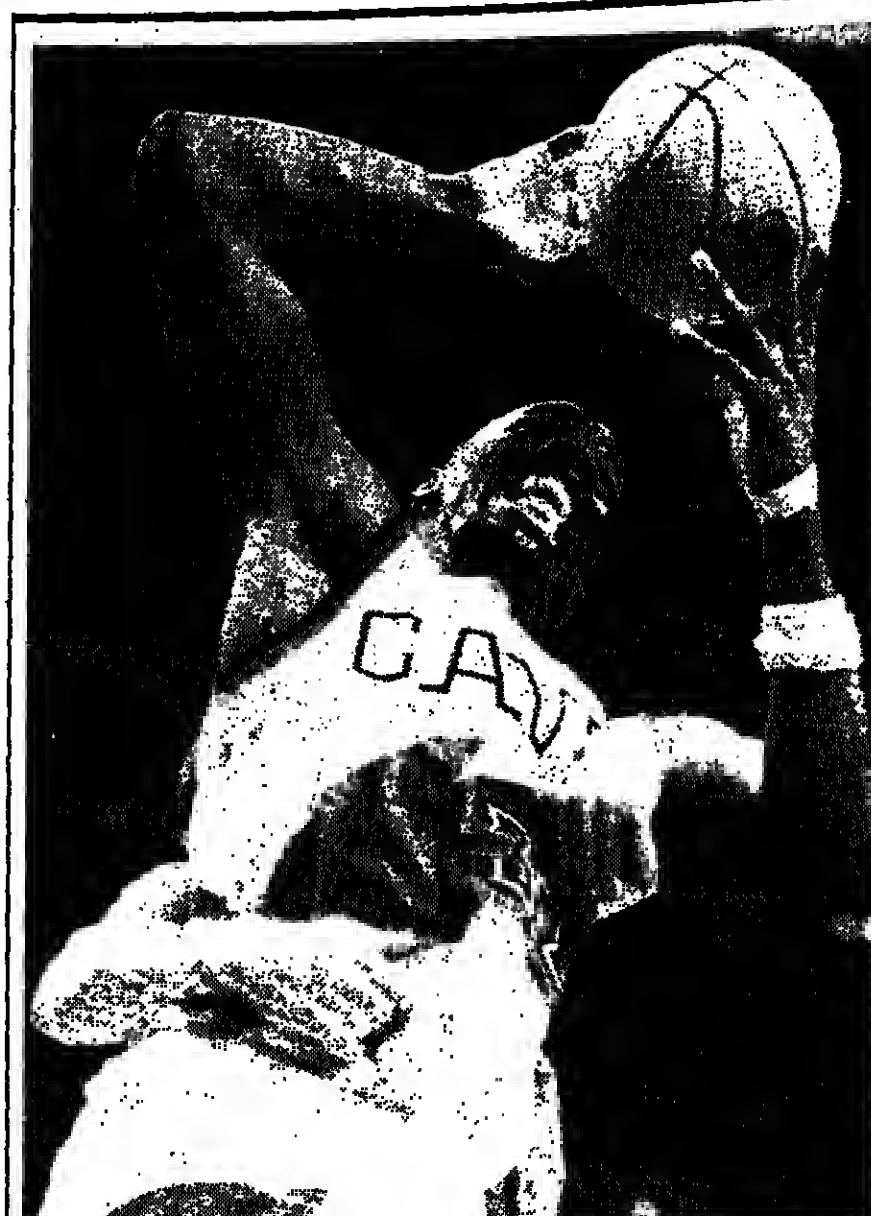
Sapp's thinking is that Miami's aggressiveness and toughness will overcome any Nebraska advantages. "It's not the size of the dog, it's the bite," he said. "That's always the way it is. It's a game of leverage. I'm a short fellow."

Sapp smiled. The line next to his name on the Miami roster says 6 feet, 3 inches and 280 pounds.

"I'll get underneath them," he said. "Low man wins. That's the way they always taught me. Low man wins. This is no ordinary defense. We're coming to play ball. They better strap it up real tight. We're coming."

Wiegert's response was to shrug and smile when Sapp's opinions were passed along. Zatechka understands the Miami approach. He preferred a more subtle response.

"I know that they've got a lot of talent up front," Zatechka said. "I can't say right now, 'We're going to go out and totally crush them,' because we haven't done that yet."



Tyrone Hill had only a temporary problem scoring against the Bullets.

Cavaliers Run Streak to 10

The Associated Press

Nobody can get very excited about the style of basketball the Cleveland Cavaliers are playing these days. On the other hand, it's easy to get excited about the way the team is winning.

With Bobby Phillips scoring 22 points and Tyrone Hill adding 21 points and 15 rebounds Wednesday night, the Cavaliers cruised to their 10th straight victory by beating the slumped Washington Bullets by 91-75.

That put Cleveland one victory away from the franchise mark of 11 straight, set last February and March.

As has been the case throughout the streak, the Cavs won with a furious, rotating defense and a deliberate offense — a system that wouldn't likely be very popular if it wasn't producing so well.

"It wasn't pretty," said Mark Price, who scored 15 points. "It was a grind-it-out game, and in the second half our defense was much better."

Washington, which has lost 10 of 11 games, scored just 31 points in the second half, and its final total was a season low for the team.

The game marked the fourth time during the current streak that the Cavs have yielded fewer than 80 points; only one team has reached 100 against them during that span.

Jazz 117, Pacers 95; Jeff Hornacek scored 22 points and Karl Malone 21, while John Stockton had 18 points and 12 assists as Utah extended its winning streak to eight, winning for the 15th time in 18 games.

Franco Signs Contract, Setting Japanese Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Julio Franco formally agreed Wednesday to a one-year contract with the Chicago White Sox that will pay him \$3.5 million, a record for Japanese baseball.

The 1991 American League batting champion will receive a \$500,000 signing bonus and \$3 million in 1995, said a team official, Jozo Mitsuno.

The team's \$2.2 million option for 1996 becomes guaranteed if Franco plays 110 or more games next season. Franco can earn an additional \$100,000 for each game played.

Franco, 30, hit .319 for the Chicago White Sox last season with 20 homers and 98 RBIs in 112 games. He would earn a \$350,000 bonus if he wins Japan's triple crown, for batting average, home runs and RBIs.

The Marines also signed out-

fielder Pete Incaviglia to a \$2 million, one-year deal and left-hander pitcher Eric Hillman to a \$725,000, one-year contract.

The Marines will be managed by Bobby Valentine. All three players have been on teams he managed in the major leagues.

In the biggest major league deal in numbers in 37 years, the San Diego Padres made a 12-player trade with the Houston Astros, acquiring third baseman Ken Caminiti and center fielder Steve Finley in their group of six players.

"We want a competitive, winning team, an exciting team," said Larry Lucchino, the Padres' new chief executive under the new owner, John Moores. To improve this team, on the field and in stability and prosperity, expenses and revenues have to go up."

Besides Caminiti and Finley, the Padres received Andruw Jones, the Astros' starting shortstop; Roberto Petagine, a minor-league first baseman, and Brian Williams, a sometime starting pitcher, plus a player to be named or \$500,000 in cash.

The Astros, who suddenly more closely resemble the pre-

Now, the Umps

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Baseball's second labor dispute began Wednesday when the owners notified umpires they will be locked out after this weekend and won't be paid.

National League president Len Coleman said the umpires received the lockout notification by overnight mail. Umpires are paid on a year-round basis and their four-year contract expires Saturday.

The National Hockey League lockout remained as frozen as ever: no progress, no talks planned and no reason to think the season can be salvaged.

vious Padres than the present Padres do, succeeded in becoming a younger, cheaper team. They received two starting outfielders, Phil Plantier and Derek Bell; two pitchers yet to establish themselves, Pedro Martinez and Doug Brocail; and two infielders, Ricky Gutierrez and Craig Shipley.

If the trade remains a 12-player transaction, it will be the largest in numbers since the Detroit Tigers and the Kansas City Athletics exchanged 13 players in 1957.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Orlando	12	5	.706
New York	12	5	.706
New Jersey	12	5	.706
Washington	12	5	.706
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Charlotte	12	5	.706
Atlanta	12	5	.706
Indiana	12	5	.706
Cleveland	12	5	.706
Chicago	12	5	.706
Pittsburgh	12	5	.706
Detroit	12	5	.706
Memphis	12	5	.706

Central Division

San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Utah	12	5	.706
San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

Pacific Division

Phoenix	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Orlando	12	5	.706
New York	12	5	.706
New Jersey	12	5	.706
Washington	12	5	.706
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Charlotte	12	5	.706
Atlanta	12	5	.706
Indiana	12	5	.706
Cleveland	12	5	.706
Chicago	12	5	.706
Pittsburgh	12	5	.706
Detroit	12	5	.706
Memphis	12	5	.706

Other Major College Scores

East	12	5	.706
West	12	5	.706
South	12	5	.706
North	12	5	.706
Midwest	12	5	.706
Pacific	12	5	.706
Atlantic	12	5	.706
Central	12	5	.706
Mountain	12	5	.706
Southwest	12	5	.706
Northeast	12	5	.706

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Round

Orlando	12	5	.706
New York	12	5	.706
New Jersey	12	5	.706
Washington	12	5	.706
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Charlotte	12	5	.706
Atlanta	12	5	.706
Indiana	12	5	.706
Cleveland	12	5	.706
Chicago	12	5	.706
Pittsburgh	12	5	.706
Detroit	12	5	.706
Memphis	12	5	.706

Second Round

San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

Third Round

Utah	12	5	.706
San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

Fourth Round

Orlando	12	5	.706
New York	12	5	.706
New Jersey	12	5	.706
Washington	12	5	.706
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Charlotte	12	5	.706
Atlanta	12	5	.706
Indiana	12	5	.706
Cleveland	12	5	.706
Chicago	12	5	.706
Pittsburgh	12	5	.706
Detroit	12	5	.706
Memphis	12	5	.706

Fifth Round

San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

Sixth Round

Utah	12	5	.706
San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

Seventh Round

Orlando	12	5	.706
New York	12	5	.706
New Jersey	12	5	.706
Washington	12	5	.706
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Charlotte	12	5	.706
Atlanta	12	5	.706
Indiana	12	5	.706
Cleveland	12	5	.706
Chicago	12	5	.706
Pittsburgh	12	5	.706
Detroit	12	5	.706
Memphis	12	5	.706

Eighth Round

San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

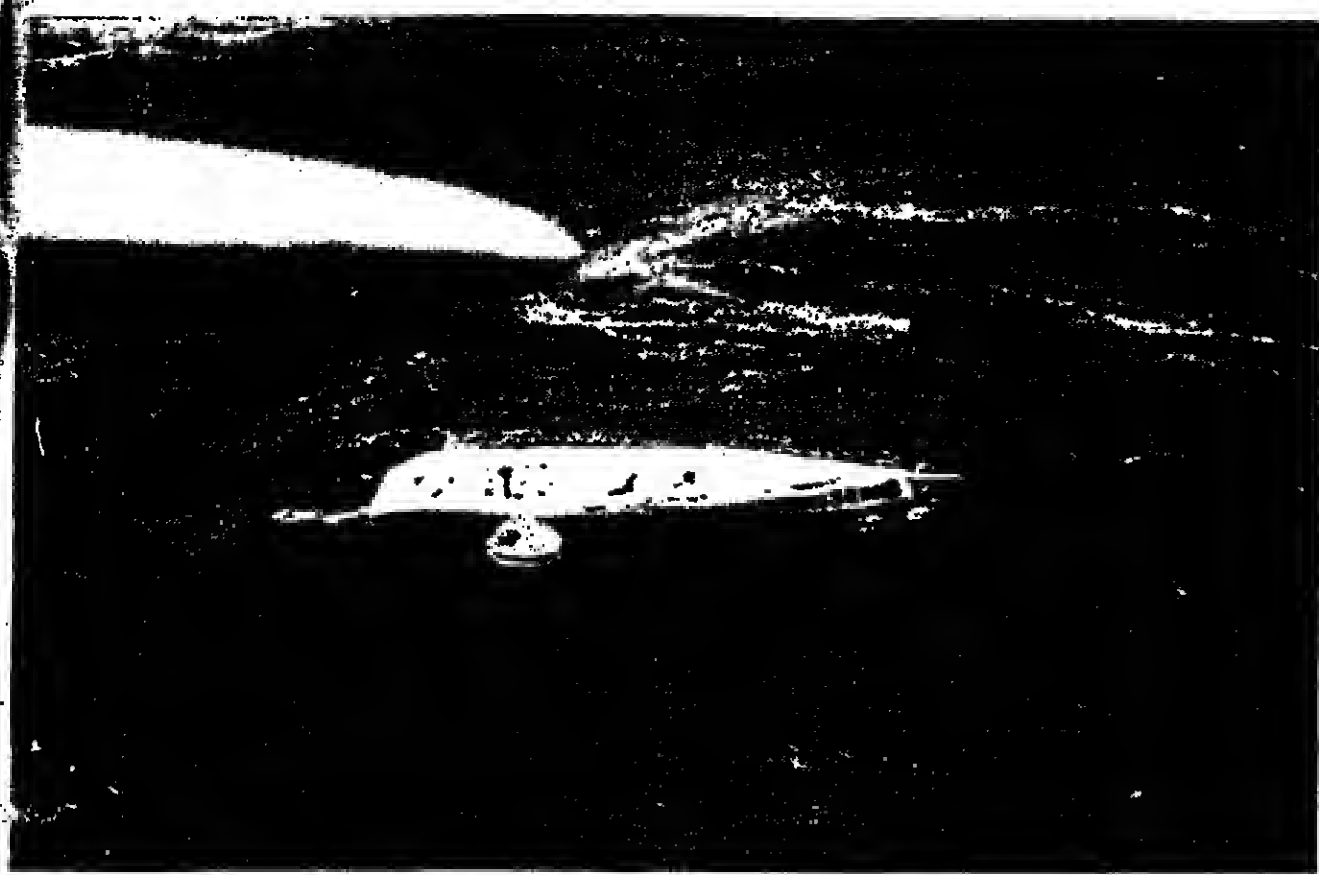
Ninth Round

Utah	12	5	.706
San Antonio	12	5	.706
Phoenix	12	5	.706
Portland	12	5	.706
Golden State	12	5	.706
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Utah	12	5	.706
Minnesota	12	5	.706
San Diego	12	5	.706
Seattle	12	5	.706
Denver	12	5	.706

Tenth Round

Orlando	12	5	.706
New York	12	5	.706
New Jersey	12	5	.706
Washington	12	5	.706
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Charlotte	12	5	.706
Atlanta	12	5	.706
Indiana	12	5	.706

SPORTS



Isabelle Autissier's demasted yacht was adrift in gale-whipped 26-foot seas when spotted by the Australian air force plane.

Autissier Sighted, Boat Demasted And Adrift in Indian Ocean Storm

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
SYDNEY — The French sailor Isabelle Autissier has been sighted aboard her crippled yacht, adrift in huge seas in the Indian Ocean, but as of late Thursday no radio contact had been made with her as search aircraft shadowed the demasted boat.
 Autissier, in the 60-foot (18 meter) Ecuriel Poitou Charentes II, was competing in the BOC Challenge, the around-the-world race for solo sailors, when she sent two distress signals Wednesday.
 About 100 naval personnel had been recalled from Christmas leave to man the guided-missile frigate Darwin, which was being sent to her area from Fremantle.
 The Darwin has a helicopter aboard and could lift the 38-year-old French sailor off her yacht if necessary. But the frigate will be unlikely to reach Autissier, who was more than 800 nautical miles south of Australia, before late Saturday.
 Autissier had managed to lash a life raft and sea-rescue pack, dropped from the search plane, to the side of her boat, according to a Australian Maritime Safety Authority spokesman, Keith Hooper.
 "Two packs were dropped. One drifted away, but she got the second," he said. "But she has not managed to get to radios included in the pack and make contact

with an Orion aircraft which has taken over the shadowing operation."
 The winds, he said, were between 50 and 60 knots and the seas between eight and 12 meters (26 and 39 feet).
 "Looking for her was like looking for a pin in the Grand Canyon," he added.
 The BOC race director, Mark Schrader, said: "If she simply had no mast, had been demasted, and the yacht was riding on top of the water she would be riding along at a pretty good speed. She is not, so it is probably full of water and my guess is that somehow it has either been holed, rolled over and the mast lost."
 But Michael Taylor, an official at the Australian Maritime Rescue Coordination Center in Canberra, said visual checks from the Australian Air Force Orion circling the yacht had not seen any holes in the hull.
 He said crackling and "virtually unintelligible" radio contact had been received.
 Autissier, the race's lone woman entrant, was spotted earlier Thursday by an air force Hercules, 18 hours after she set off distress beacons. Hooper said Autissier stood up and waved to the aircraft.
 There were no commercial ships reported in the area, which is off the main ship-

ping channels. Race officials said earlier in the day that they had put Minoru Saito, a Japanese BOC racer 360 miles to the north of Autissier, on alert.
 Nigel Rowe, skipper of Sky Catcher, the 48-foot BOC yacht that had been 250 miles to the northeast of Autissier, reported that his boat's rudder had jammed and that its tiller had broken in apparently the same storm that hit Autissier.
 It was the second time in a month that her boat had been demasted, after she won the opening leg of the race, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Cape Town, in record time.
 The 83-foot mast on Ecuriel was torn off by a gale when she was about 1,000 miles into the second leg. She fixed a makeshift rig with the boat's spinnaker pole, and sailed on to the Kerguelen Islands, midway in the Indian Ocean, for repairs. She left there with a crew, but smaller mast on Dec. 17.
 Autissier, an engineer and marine science professor from La Rochelle, is a veteran sailor who competed in the 1990-91 BOC race. In May, with a crew of three, she broke the New York-San Francisco record around Cape Horn by 17 days in the same boat. (AFP, Reuters, AP, NYT)

China Pulls Swim Team From Meet In Hong Kong

Agence France-Press
BEIJING — China's swim team has pulled out of next month's short-course World Cup opening meet in Hong Kong, the Chinese Swimming Federation's vice president, Yuan Jiawei, said Thursday.
 The record-breaking team, which was rocked by seven positive drug tests at the Asian Games in Hiroshima, is also doubtful for the other six World Cup meets, in England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden, Yuan said. He cited fatigue, budget constraints and visa problems.
 "The team has been under a lot of strain recently," Yuan said. "We have just finished in Hiroshima and the swimmers are tired and need time to recuperate."

But he strongly denied that the decision stemmed from federation fears that participation in Hong Kong might result in another doping scandal.
 "That is nonsense," he said. "There is absolutely no link between this decision and the Asian Games incident" in October, which led to world champions Lu Bin and Yang Aihua, among others, being banned from competition for two years.

Yuan said the main difficulty with the Hong Kong meet was getting visas in time. He said team members were now spread all across China and there was not enough time to collect their passports and go through the visa formalities.
 As for the other meets, Yuan said a decision would be made following a review of budget limitations and China's domestic swimming program.
 "The decision will be made at the highest level," he said.

Killer Waves in California Claim the Life of a Surfing Legend

By Tom Friend
HALF MOON BAY, California — This beach needs lifeguards or a priest. The body of an expert surfer washed ashore here at Pillar Point last Friday, swallowed by waves that grow like weeds, and yet his peers are already leaping back in.
 They are virtual kamikaze pilots, baited by swells the size of two-story condominiums. A sign stamped in the sand Wednesday said, "Danger: Extremely Hazardous Waves," and if that is not warning enough, they can read the obituaries of Mark Foo, world-class surfer, as well as two boaters who drowned Monday, 30 miles (80 kilometers) off the shore.
 "The ocean has been taking this year," said Jeff Clark, a local surfer who first rode these skyscrapers back in 1975.
 The waves here even have a title — Maverick's — and they were juiced the week before Christmas by a rugged cold front straight out of Alaska. Foo, who tracked the storm like a weatherman, flew here overnight from Hawaii last Friday to measure

them for himself, and his first ride, oo no sleep, was his last.
 "They say if you fall in those waves, the intensity of it will rip your wet suit off and turn it inside out," said Trent Freitas of nearby Vallejo, starting at the 30-foot breakers but out quite bold enough to paddle in.
 Foo was out so squeamish. He had surfed the largest waves since his teens and had little trepidation about diving in. He conquered an initial curl of water last Friday, but was tugged under and, according to medical examiners, likely knocked unconscious by his own surfboard. His board, smashed in two and leashed to his leg, then turned into the anchor that drowned him.
 Pillar Point Harbor has turned into a spectacle because of the raging northern California coast and publicity that this week had surfers alternately lived and reflective. They were less worried about a repeat catastrophe than about the loss of their sacred surfing ground.
 Surfers, by rule, are provincial, and Pillar Point was their somewhat private escape until about three years

ago, when the secret of Maverick's began to circulate. The first sign of trouble was the construction of a dirt parking lot. Then, last week, television cameras, blimps and even a golfer — who began driving balls off a cliff — were on the scene.
 It was the Maverick's that attracted Foo, 36, the surfing legend of

do, and he told me often he would die young. It was nothing morbid, but he loved taking chances.
 "I have no feeling that I should have talked him out of going to Pillar Point. Because I accept him for who he was and what he lived for. He was not a thrill-seeker in general. He did not drive fast, didn't try to climb

a two-story house, lay on your back and look up at the roof. That's how big the wave is."
 Nelson's surfing brother, Alan, interrupted: "They should get the Guinness Book of World Records out there. The wave doesn't even know how big it is. It's like a football field and a half. That's how long the wave is. It just peels and peels and peels. It keeps peeling."
 More than 50 people saw the water envelope Foo last Friday, although not a single one knew to cry for help. According to an expert surfer and eyewitness, Shawn Rhodes, Foo conquered his first wave but "didn't have a transistoo together" for the next one. "His board skipped out, and he basically just ate it," Rhodes said.
 But his body was not found until an hour later, when Foo's equally well-known surfing partners and travel companions, Brock Little and Mike Parsons, located him face down in the harbor, his head apparently bloodied by the surfboard. The glare from the sun had shielded their eyesight and perhaps prevented his rescue. As a result, they thought he had

gone back for a new board and had no clue he was drowning.
 Evidently, there had been some miscalculating on Foo's part. The wave he chose was only 18 to 20 feet high, but the wind had shifted and was forcing the surf toward the rocks.
 "Maybe they're out the biggest waves in the world," Clark said, "but they're probably the meanest. By the way the wave breaks, it displaces so much water so quickly. There are under 100 surfers in the whole world who want any part of this surf. People who think they can go out there, just spin and go on a 20-foot wave have got another think coming. It just goes to show on matter how prepared you are, you're in Neptune's playground. It ditches it out at will. The ocean has no conscience. It does not care."
 The same Maverick's, three days later, capsize a 10-foot inflatable raft up the coast in Tamales Bay, killing Gaylene Dence, 34, of Napa and her 10-year-old son, Michael. And, as a peculiar result, Pillar Point is today a tourist attraction that draws at least 2,000 gawking people every afternoon.

Mark Foo flew in from Hawaii for his first ride on the waves called Maverick's. It was his last.

SIDELINES

Thieves Score Off Hockey Players

RED DEER, Alberta (AP) — Thieves broke into about 40 hotel rooms and stole an undetermined amount of money from players of the Czech, Russian and German teams at the world junior ice hockey championship, police said.
 "You don't expect this kind of thing in Red Deer, Canada," a Russian team official said as his players boarded a bus on their way to practice. "Maybe in New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, but not in the American Midwest or in Red Deer, Canada."

Sharpe Needs Surgery on Vertebrae

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin (AP) — Sterling Sharpe, the Green Bay Packers five-time Pro Bowl receiver, needs surgery to fuse the top two vertebrae in his neck, the team physician said.
 Trainer Roper Harris said the injury, which developed gradually, resulted from unusual looseness between the top two vertebrae, which move and pinch Sharpe's spinal cord.

For the Record

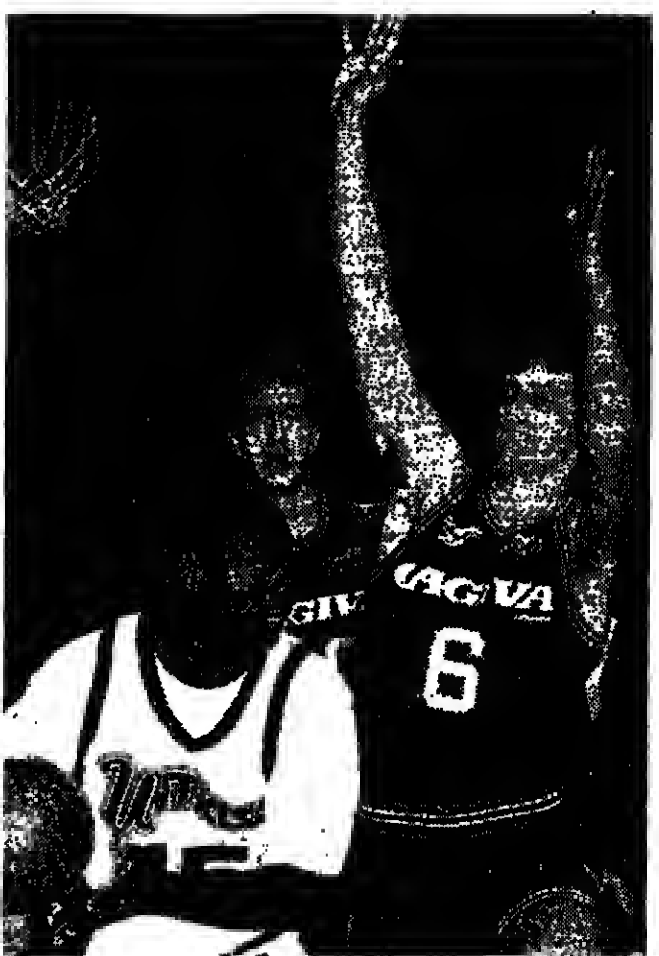
Abe Pollin, who owns the NBA's Bulls and NHL's Capitals, announced that he will pay for building an \$180-million arena for the teams in downtown Washington.
 Tom Flores, who won only 14 games in three seasons at Seattle, was fired as coach of the NFL Seahawks.
 No. 18-ranked Virginia beat Texas Christian, 20-10, in the Independence Bowl as Mike Groh passed for one touchdown and Kevin Brooks rushed for 114 yards.

No. 3 Arkansas and No. 20 Cincinnati Still En Route for End of Rainbow

The Associated Press
 Bring together four of the best college basketball programs in the United States, including the national champion, and you might get some terrific games.
 The Rainbow Classic was the place to be Wednesday night as NCAA champ Arkansas, ranked third, rallied from a 15-point second-half deficit to beat Oklahoma, 86-84. In the other first-round game, No. 20 Cincinnati held off No. 17 Georgia Tech, 69-66.
 The Razorbacks (9-1) trailed by 51-36 with 17:46 to play before turning to their vaunted pressure defense to force Oklahoma, 86-84. In the other first-round game, No. 20 Cincinnati held off No. 17 Georgia Tech, 69-66.
 The Razorbacks (9-1) trailed by 51-36 with 17:46 to play before turning to their vaunted pressure defense to force Oklahoma, 86-84. In the other first-round game, No. 20 Cincinnati held off No. 17 Georgia Tech, 69-66.

played us in every aspect of the game except going down the stretch, when things went in our favor," said Arkansas coach, Nolan Richardson. "Our kids found a way to win, and that's what I told them at halftime."
 The Razorbacks took the lead for good at 81-79 on a 3-point shot by Clint McDaniel with 1:11 to play en route to their ninth consecutive victory.
 "The clock ran out on us," said Oklahoma coach, Kelvin Sampson. "Another minute and we may have won it."
 Cordell Williamson led Arkansas with 19 points, 15 in the second half, and Scotty Thurman had 16.
 Ryan Minor led the Sooners, who lost their first game under Sampson, with 31 points.

No. 20 Cincinnati 69, No. 17 Georgia Tech 66: Minus two starters and with their best shooter, LaZelle Durden, still in a funk, the Bearcats (8-3) knocked off the Yellow Jackets (7-2) as freshman Danny Fortson got 20 points and nine rebounds while Darnell Burton added 16 points.
 Durden, who holds every school record for 3-point shooting, continued his scoring slump after a three-game span in which he had 94 points. He had 7 in the Bearcats' loss to California before they headed to Honolulu, and managed 9 or 4-for-14 shooting against Georgia Tech.
 No. 12 Georgetown 83, Grambling 66: Freshman Allen Iverson had 27 points and five steals as No. 12 Georgetown won its sixth straight after an opening loss to Arkansas. The Hoyas advanced to the title game of the Sacramento Holiday Classic against Fairfield, which beat host Sacramento State.
 George Zidek, a Czech, playing college basketball in front of his father for the first time, opened the game with a 6-foot hook, a shot that made his father, Jiri, one of Europe's best shooters in the early 1970s.
 "It's in the genes, because I lived off that shot for many years," Jiri Zidek said through a translator.



Lou Roe, who got 27 points, was blocked by Arjan Komazec as No. 4 Massachusetts was beaten, 102-95, by the Italian club team Caviglia-Varese and lost its third straight in the Buckler Christmas Challenge in Strasbourg, France. Komazec scored 43 points, 31 in the second half.

CROSSWORD

<p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Camera settings</p> <p>7 Reproaches</p> <p>15 1970's Best Picture</p> <p>16 "Shogun" rite</p> <p>17 Secluded spot</p> <p>18 Like Toome</p> <p>19 Cedar Rapids college</p> <p>20 Verdugo and others</p> <p>21 Not share</p> <p>22 Portaine of</p> <p>23 Work long and hard</p> <p>24 Store, in a way</p> <p>25 Air bubble</p> <p>26 African actresses of fiction</p> <p>27 At the age of: Lat., abbr.</p> <p>28 Agamemnon's father</p> <p>29 Rocky ridge</p> <p>30 1940 Hope film</p> <p>31 Liar's</p> <p>32 Stealth craft</p> <p>33 Scratchy shrub</p> <p>34 Chopper</p> <p>35 bene</p> <p>36 Camels' kin</p> <p>37 Furthermore</p> <p>38 Prefix meaning failure</p> <p>39 Roy Orbison's "Over"</p> <p>40 Playwright</p> <p>41 Queen before Sophia</p> <p>42 Refute</p> <p>43 Personal spe</p> <p>44 Dubal and others</p> <p>45 Disentwine</p> <p>46 Security</p> <p>47 Hitchcock book</p> <p>48 "A" of a Different Color</p> <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Longest key</p> <p>2 City north of Sunnyvale</p> <p>3 And like that</p> <p>4 Reg's arena</p> <p>5 Peaceable types</p> <p>6 New Zealand runner Peter</p> <p>7 1982 Dietrich film</p> <p>8 Miraculous</p> <p>9 Great the day</p> <p>10 Flight</p> <p>11 Police blotter letters</p> <p>12 Hip</p> <p>13 Intention on an insect's wing</p> <p>14 Role for seven actresses</p> <p>15 Sister of Selene</p> <p>16 Durden's province</p> <p>17 Enter gradually</p> <p>18 Chaos</p> <p>19 Directional suffix</p> <p>20 City on the Mohawk</p> <p>21 Soak</p> <p>22 Fellow, in slang</p> <p>23 Na Na</p> <p>24 Part of a dash</p> <p>25 Hangers-on</p> <p>26 Pencil-in</p> <p>27 Vaccination</p> <p>28 Last syllable of a word</p> <p>29 Backbone of a mountain range</p> <p>30 1994 U.S. Open golf champ</p> <p>31 Girdle</p> <p>32 Walloped</p> <p>33 "Yup"</p> <p>34 Rhona tributary</p> <p>35 Ancient greetings</p> <p>36 Before indicator</p> <p>37 Tore</p> <p>38 Singer's syllable</p>	<p>39 The past</p> <p>40 RORCAR</p> <p>41 ROXANNE</p> <p>42 ENCODE</p> <p>43 APOSTASY</p> <p>44 DIEU LEVIN</p> <p>45 SQUAW</p> <p>46 METAL</p> <p>47 ISD</p> <p>48 BOGARD</p> <p>49 GANDINOS</p> <p>50 ROSES</p> <p>51 GUESSES</p> <p>52 COPY</p> <p>53 ROOSTERS</p> <p>54 ARBAR</p> <p>55 BAY SURFS</p> <p>56 OPERA</p> <p>57 CRUCIBLE</p> <p>58 RIN</p> <p>59 OCHER</p> <p>60 LEAK</p> <p>61 REESETTE</p> <p>62 AOVICE</p> <p>63 LUNATIC</p> <p>64 LITIGES</p> <p>65 BEACOOK</p> <p>66 GREY</p>
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The Confetti Visionary

"I've just always gone off on little tangents," he explains. "I guess you could call it a been-there, done-that kind of life."

plans and no focus. She thrives on limitations and scripted life. Routine. She thought then she might give up acting entirely, since the roles coming her

Bill O'Leary, *The Washington Post*
 "My life has always been from my chin up."

The art for Foster is in her effortless technique, not unpredictability. She doesn't do, as she puts it, "drool acting." She also can't, in her words, "roll

life and your private life would somehow be meshed and you'd love to show people who you were. I'm not like that."

man who goes to Egypt to escape persecution by his seven brothers. Chahine has defied his film tells the story of Joseph

Resort	Depth L	Mts. to Plains	Res. Type	Snow Start	Last Snow	Comments
Courmayeur	0	70	Fair	Clad	Var 2/12/12	21/23 lits, 30cm at 1700m
Salva	10	15	Fair	Clad	Var	20/12/10 lits open, limited shing
Sestriere	20	20	Fair	Art	Var	20/12/5 lits open, shingling very limited
Marceglio						
Gallo	30	90	Fair	Open	Var 2/12/12	All lits open, 70km cross country
Spaia						
Begufera-Barèt	70	100	Good	Open	Var 2/12/12	Good shing, most lits open
Switzerland						
Achelboden	5	30	Poor	Clad	Wet 20/12/12	14/23 lits, wet snow, mild
Crins Montana	0	85	Fair	Clad	Var 2/12/12	14/40 lits, 30cm at 2000m
Davos	10	80	Fair	Clad	Var 20/12/22	26/26 lits, wet, below 1800m
Grindelwald	5	80	Wet	Clad	Hvg 21/12/12	8/12 lits open, wet snow
Klosters	10	60	Fair	Clad	Var 20/12/22	Snow falling on upper slopes
Leukerbad	15	65	Fair	Borne	Wet 20/12/12	16/24 lits open, warm patches
Verbier	25	105	Fair	Worn	Var 21/12/22	26/30 lits, fresh snow at 2000m
Wengen	10	85	Worn	Worn	Hvg 21/12/12	11/25 lits open, warm weather
Zermatt	20	145	Good	Some	Var 2/12/12	30/38 lits, generally good shing
USA						
Aspen	75	80	Fair	Open	Pckd 15/12/12	# 8 lits open
Breckenridge	60	80	Fair	Open	Pckd 20/12/12	# 17 lits open
Marionett	210	220	Good	Open	Var 25/12/12	# 30 lits open
Steamboat	60	110	Good	Open	Pckd 16/12/12	# 20 lits open
Telluride	60	95	Good	Open	Pckd 24/12/12	# 10 lits open
Vail	60	75	Fair	Open	Pckd 15/12/12	# 25 lits open
Canada						
Whistler	130	290	Good	Open	Pwcd 28/12/12	21/26 lits open, excellent shing
Key: L/L: Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes, Mts. Plaines: Mountside peaks, Res. Plaines: Flats leading to resort village, Art: Artificial snow						

Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain

Resort	Depth L	Mts. U Plaines	Res. Ste.	Snow Base	Last Snow	Comments
Courmayeur	0	70	Fair	Clad	Ver 2/12/12	21/25 Mts, 30cm at 1700m
Saiss	10	18	Fair	Clad	Ver 2/01/12	10 Mts open, limited skiing
Sestriere	10	20	Fair	Art	Ver 2/01/12	5 Mts open, skiing still very limited
Marmay Gallo	30	90	Fair	Open	Ver 2/11/12	All Mts open, 70km cross country
Spaia Bastarda-Beret	70	100	Good	Open	Ver 2/12/12	Good skiing, most Mts open
Switzerland						
Aachenboden	5	30	Poor	Clad	Wet 2/01/12	14/25 Mts, wet snow, mild
Grande Morisella	0	85	Fair	Clad	Ver 2/11/12	14/40 Mts, 30cm at 2000m
Devos	10	80	Fair	Clad	Ver 2/01/12	32/35 Mts, wet, below 1900m
Grindelwald	5	80	Wet	Clad	Hwy 2/12/12	6/12 Mts open, wet snow
Kristina	10	80	Fair	Clad	Ver 2/01/12	Snow falling on upper slopes
St. Moritz	15	85	Fair	Some	Ver 2/01/12	Some snow, some wet
Verbier	25	106	Fair	Worn	Ver 2/12/12	29/35 Mts, fresh snow at 2000m
Wengen	10	35	Fair	Worn	Ver 2/11/12	11/25 Mts open, warm weather
Zermatt	20	145	Good	Some	Ver 2/12/12	30/38 Mts, generally good skiing
U.S.						
Aspen	75	80	Fair	Open	Pckd 15/12/12	All 8 Mts open
Breckenridge	60	80	Fair	Open	Pckd 20/12/12	All 17 Mts open
Intermount	210	220	Good	Open	Ver 25/12/12	All 30 Mts open
Steamboat	50	110	Fair	Open	Pckd 16/12/12	All 20 Mts open
Telluride	60	95	Good	Open	Pckd 24/12/12	All 10 Mts open
Vail	60	75	Fair	Open	Pckd 15/12/12	All 25 Mts open
Canada						
Whistler	130	290	Good	Open	Pwky 26/12/12	21/26 Mts open, excellent skiing

Key: L/L: Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes; Mts, Plaines: Mountaineers' plumes, Plaines: Plaines. Plumes leading to resort village; Art: Artificial snow.

Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain

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